

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1972

Established 1887

1887
FORECAST - PARIS:
21-10. Tomorrow 10-16.
Temp. 72-80 (22-18). Low:
Temp. 70-84 (21-22). To-
morrow's temp. 69-84 (21-22).
W. FORECAST - GENEVE:
Temp. 72-80 (22-18).
Temp. 72-80 (22-18).
WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	..... 1 S.	Lebanon	..... 9 P.
Belgium	..... 12 S.Fr.	Luxembourg	..... 12 L.Fr.
Denmark	..... 2 O.Kr.	Morocco	..... 1.20 Dr.
France	..... 1.40 Fr.	Netherlands	..... 1 For.
Germany	..... 1 D.M.	Norway	..... 2 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 10 Dr.	Portugal	..... 1 Esc.
India	..... 20 Rs.	Spain	..... 16 Ptas.
Iran	..... 20 Rls	Sweden	..... 1.25 S.Kr.
Italy	..... 1.20 Lira	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Japan	..... 100 Yen	Turkey	..... 7.25 Liras
South Korea	..... 100 Won	U.S. Military	..... 30.25 Cents
Soviet Union	..... 1 Rbl	Yugoslavia	..... 6 D.



South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger before the start of their talks in Saigon yesterday.

inger, Thieu Set New Session; i Sees No Gains in Secret Talks

By AP Staff
SAIGON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger set a new session of secret talks today, but Kissinger said he saw no gains in the discussions.

U.S. mounts heavy raids on North Vietnam, Page 2.

House Cites Concern Linger at Peace Talks

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The House of Representatives today expressed concern that the peace talks between the United States and North Vietnam were not making enough progress.

Uganda Also Plans to Expel Asian Professional People

KAMPALA, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—President Yoweri Museveni announced today that his government would expel Asian professional people from Uganda.

Meets E. Berlin

By AP Staff
BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The German Democratic Republic (DDR) today met with East German leaders to discuss the situation in the city of Berlin.

Moroccans Say Death Was Suicide

By Henry Giniger

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 17 (UPI)—King Hassan II, who yesterday escaped from the second military rebellion in 13 months, lost his principal military supporter early today when Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the minister of defense, apparently committed suicide.

Gen. Oufkir was found in an undisclosed place with a bullet through his head a few hours after Moroccan Air Force fighters attempted to shoot down the royal plane carrying King Hassan home from a visit to France.

Reports that the general was involved in the plot against the king were generally discounted. The explanation for the death that appeared most reasonable to informed sources here was that the minister felt he had failed the king yesterday as he had in July of last year when the king narrowly escaped death at the hands of army elements.

Despite this blow, the embattled monarch appeared in control of the country as the revolt, which also included straffing of Rabat Airport and the main royal palace, seemed limited to part of the air force based in Kenitra.

At least eight air force officers were under arrest, including the Kenitra base commander, Maj. Kouera El-Ouali, who broke his arm after he bailed out of his jet. Two officers escaped in a helicopter to British-held Gibraltar, where they asked for asylum.

Three pilots who were with them asked to be repatriated. [In London, the Foreign Office withheld ruling on a Moroccan request for extradition of the two officers, United Press International reported.]

Shahier Throne
The country was calm with only frequent but casual roadblocks to remind observers that the situation was not normal.

Without support from the organized political parties and with his military support unpredictable, the king's throne seemed shakier than ever.

Gen. Oufkir, a tall, spare man of 48, whose dark glasses gave him a sinister look, was given virtual control of the country in July of last year when about 1,000 army cadets descended on the summer palace of Schirhat during the king's birthday party and killed nearly 100 persons before order was restored.

Gen. Oufkir, who was minister of the interior at the time, was reported to have been on the verge of suicide because he had not been able to head off the attack.

Yesterday afternoon, he was bathing unconcernedly in the sea south of here when three American-built F-5s with American-trained pilots opened fire on the king's private Boeing-737 jet. The pilot was able to land it on one engine while other fighter jets strafed the airport, killing eight and injuring 47, including four ministers waiting to greet the king.

The attack on the palace in Rabat was believed to have also caused a large number of casualties. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Gen. Mohammed Oufkir of Morocco (left), reported to have committed suicide in aftermath of Wednesday's assassination attempt against King Hassan, is shown in this file photo displaying fealty to the king by kissing his hand.

Sadat Says Russia Pressured Him to Surrender

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat accused the Soviet Union today of pressuring him to surrender to Israel, and claimed that the ouster of Soviet military advisers from Egypt created a new initiative for settling the Arab-Israeli crisis.

World Court 'Stays' Iceland From Imposing Fishing Limit

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—The International Court of Justice today barred Iceland from applying a 50-mile fisheries limit against Britain and West Germany on Sept. 1.

The ruling could provide the two plaintiffs with a substantial moral card in negotiations with Iceland, which are expected to resume now.

In its ruling today, the world court decided that Britain and West Germany should limit their annual catch from Icelandic waters to 170,000 and 119,000 tons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Most U.K. Dockers Vote End Of Strike but Some Hold Out

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Despite opposition by militants in their union, thousands of longshoremen in 24 British ports voted today to end the 21-day-old shutdown of the nation's ports.

Some returned to the job immediately. The majority voted to go back to work at 12:01 a.m. Monday, when the union's leaders had ordered the strike to end.

Port officials said they hoped at least 30,000 of the 42,000 strikers would return to work then. But union rebels foresaw continuing paralysis in at least six ports.

Unionists at Portsmouth today began to unload tomatoes from the Channel Island of Guernsey.

Spassky Fights For Draw as Play Adjourns

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 17.—Champion Boris Spassky, of Russia, was fighting for a draw tonight when play adjourned until tomorrow in the 15th game of his world title match against American Bobby Fischer.

Arbiter Lothar Schmid rejected new playing-condition protests by Fischer, who, it was announced, is being sued by a television executive in New York. Page 2.

Dayan would give Egypt half of occupied Sinai Peninsula in a partial settlement, Page 2.

especially planes, so our friends have imposed a semi-embargo on arms, and the friendly nations of Western Europe also are committed to such an embargo, so you see the objective of these moves is to drive us to despair to the point where we will be forced to surrender," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian leader toned down references to what he previously called the inevitability of the coming battle with Israel.

Sources said that Mr. Sadat's only reference to the coming battle came when he briefly said, "We shall not despair, we are strong enough to stand on our own two feet, and I still want to swing my arm and strike a blow, because I refuse to let Israel stand where it is much longer."

He won loud applause, the sources said, when he added "God willing, we shall get the arms."

Mr. Sadat said he would not bother to answer a communication received from the State Department.

He added this reiterated a call for direct talks between Egypt and Israel, with the simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli troops 10 to 15 kilometers from the Israeli occupied eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

"We totally reject this suggestion," Mr. Sadat stressed.

Dutch Premier Plans Elections on Nov. 29

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Premier Barend Biesheuvel told the Second Chamber (lower house) today that his cabinet was planning to hold general elections on Nov. 29.

Saigon Positions Attacked

U.S. Fighter-Bombers, B-52s In Heavy Raids on N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—U.S. planes mounted heavy bombing raids against North Vietnam yesterday, the U.S. command said today.

Spokesmen said that 370 raids by jet fighter-bombers and eight missions by Strategic Air Command B-52s were flown against North Vietnam. Jet fighters struck within 13 miles of Hanoi, damaging a radar site south of the capital city.

The U.S. command said that the 370 air strikes, many of them conducted with guided bombs, destroyed or damaged eight supply storage areas, 42 trucks, seven boats, six bridges, a gasoline tank farm, eight warehouses, an aircraft gun site and an area for the storage of surface-to-air missiles.

The raids ended just before the arrival of President Nixon's adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Death Toll Up For Vietnamese

SAIGON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).

—Vietnamese battlefield casualties climbed last week and American losses fell as the North Vietnamese made new drives in the Mekong delta and fiercely defended the citadel of Quang Tri city.

South Vietnamese combat deaths rose to 763 killed—against 463 the previous week—and their wounded rose to 2,489. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong deaths reached 3,099—the highest for a month—according to a government spokesman today.

American casualties dropped to four killed and 28 wounded, compared with seven killed and 36 wounded in the previous week. The losses reflected a series of shelling attacks on U.S. installations across the country.

World Court 'Stays' Iceland From Imposing Fishing Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

respectively in order to preserve the fish stocks.

The two countries themselves suggested limits of 183,000 and 120,000 tons.

Ireland claims that modern fishing methods are irreparably depleting the fish stocks on which it is dependent for 90 percent of its trade. That is why it wants to increase its limits.

Britain's attorney general, Sir Peter Hain, has pleaded, however, that a 50-mile limit would mean ruin for many British fishermen and a catastrophic price rise in Britain's national dish—fish and chips.

The main points in the court's six-point ruling were that:

• All parties should insure that no action is taken to aggravate or extend the dispute submitted to the court.

• Iceland should refrain from taking any measures to enforce its decision against British or West German vessels.

• It should take no administrative, judicial or other measures against British or German ships or their crews for fishing inside the 50-mile zone.

Britain argues that the 1961 Anglo-Icelandic accord extending the "cod war" over the extension of Icelandic fishing waters to 12 miles provided for any disputes arising from the agreement to be referred to the court.

But Iceland contends that the agreement was not a permanent one and is no longer applicable.

Iceland last week put forward compromise proposals for a resumption of negotiations with Britain. They would allow British ships to fish in certain areas

ing and early afternoon in briefings with U.S. and civilian officers before meeting President Nguyen Van Thieu.

More Assaults

New Communist assaults were reported throughout South Vietnam today. The heaviest were in the area of embattled Quang Tri, 40 miles north of Saigon, official spokesmen said.

Heavy fighting in and around Quang Tri, with North Vietnamese rocket attacks and artillery, left at least 200 Communists and 25 government troops dead, spokesmen said.

The North Vietnamese made a new attempt to cut vital Highway 1 between Quang Tri and Hue by shelling a newly built bridge at My Chan.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said that marine and airborne troops in and around Quang Tri were struck by about 1,800 artillery and mortar rounds yesterday.

Navy Pilots' Claims

U.S. Navy pilots from the aircraft carrier Hancock claimed that they destroyed three anti-aircraft guns and an unknown number of artillery positions nine miles southwest of Quang Tri.

Heavy fighting also was reported 10 miles west of Hue near King Base, where South Vietnamese infantrymen withstood a 400-round mortar barrage, then killed 18 attacking Communists at a cost of 20 men wounded, the Saigon high command said.

Closer to Saigon, the high command claimed that troops had reopened a stretch of Highway 13 from Lai Khe to Chon Thanh, 30 to 40 miles north of the capital. But fighting was reported nearby. An estimated 500 North Vietnamese troops are in the area.

Hanoi Claims 5 Planes

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP).—Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported that five U.S. planes were shot down today over North Vietnam and that an undisclosed number of U.S. pilots were "captured or wiped out."

It is ironic that the White House thinks a brief, middle-level inquiry about the prisoners of war might interfere with negotiations, Sen. McGovern said.

In his comments, Mr. Ziegler responded to questions on the matter by saying, "When a representative for the opposition candidate is in touch with the North Vietnamese, this could jeopardize the President's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Vietnam."

When newsmen asked how they could "jeopardize" the Nixon administration peace negotiations, Mr. Ziegler noted that Sen. McGovern has declined to be briefed on the present negotiating efforts.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, met in a secret session in Paris Monday with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho and with chief Paris negotiator Xuan Thuy. After a brief stop in Switzerland, he went to Saigon where today he met with President Nguyen Van Thieu amid speculation that the administration's peace negotiations with the Communists may have reached a "breakthrough" stage.

Mr. Salinger, White House press secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, met with North Vietnamese negotiators on July 18 and Aug. 9 in Paris to discuss the problem of U.S. war prisoners.

He said yesterday that Sen. McGovern had asked him to contact the Hanoi representatives "on one point only—if there was any chance of releasing prisoners and if there was any change in their position on the prisoners and anything that would induce them to change."

2 Vietnamese Seen He said that he put the question to two members of the delegation staff in Paris on July 18. The day before Mr. Kissinger met with Le Duc Tho, a meeting with Mr. Salinger was held.

In asking about the U.S. prisoners, Mr. Salinger said, he also stated "what has been Sen. McGovern's public position—that his desire to end the war was greater than his desire to see the war remain as a political issue and, therefore, if they felt they could make peace, they should not delay."

He said that the Hanoi staff members called him two and a half weeks later and they met again on Aug. 9. "They told me the word from Hanoi was that there was no change on the POWs and the prisoners will not be released until hostilities are ended."

On this point, Mr. Ziegler responded today to a questioner: "We assume that would be the view—that no one would want negotiations to be unproductive just because we are in an election year."

Asked whether he was speaking

for President Nixon, who has publicly kept out of political controversy surrounding the Vietnam war, Mr. Ziegler said, "These are my remarks." But he added, "I'm the President's spokesman."

He said that he had spoken with the President about Mr. Salinger's activities "but not about the specific response" he gave as White House spokesman.

Sen. McGovern replied at the White House, saying that Mr. Nixon has had 3 1/2 years to end the war and obtain the POWs' release and has failed to do so.

Global Junket "The President now has his chief foreign policy specialist on a highly publicized global junket on the eve of the Republican National Convention. That is what is interfering with quick, serious professional negotiations far more than anything else possibly could."

In the Senate, meanwhile, Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said that Mr. Salinger was acting like a "junior grade Henry Kissinger." He noted Sen. McGovern's differing statements about the Salinger mission and said, "If the candidate had been President, he would have shaken the country by his indecisiveness."

Police Kill Boy, 11, In N.Y.C. Car Theft NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Reuters).

—An 11-year-old boy was shot dead when he jumped in front of a policeman shooting at the 14-year-old driver of a stolen car, police here said today.

The boy, of Staten Island, was shot in the chest as he and two 14-year-old companions attempted a stolen car and tried to evade a roadblock.

Two youths sitting on some steps nearby were wounded by stray police bullets, officials said.

Italian Riviera Shaken SAVONA, Italy, Aug. 17 (Reuters).

—Two mild earth tremors were felt along the Italian Riviera coast during the night and today a number of tourists decided to pack their bags and leave, according to some local hoteliers. The tremors caused no damage or injuries.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS—Aerial reconnaissance photograph released by the Pentagon Wednesday said to show gun positions on top of dike near Thai Binh, North Vietnam.

'Could Jeopardize Negotiations'

White House Cites Concern On Salinger at Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

representative's contact with the Communist negotiators, charging that Henry A. Kissinger's "highly publicized global junket" would prolong rather than shorten the war.

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Fischer Puts Him in Check

Spassky Fighting for a Draw As Game No. 15 Is Adjourned

From wire dispatches.

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 17.—World chess champion Boris Spassky and challenger Bobby Fischer adjourned their 15th title game tonight with some experts predicting Spassky in a very bad position would be a draw.

After the night's 40 moves, Spassky was in check.

In the 40th move, Fischer, who had reversed an earlier advantage by the Russian champion, put Spassky in check by moving his queen to queen's bishop eight.

Spassky thought for 10 minutes. Then he decided for an adjournment, writing his 41st move on a piece of paper and handing it to chief arbiter Lothar Schmid, who sealed it in an envelope to be opened when the game resumes tomorrow.

With only 10 games left to play, Russia's Spassky had to win this game to have a real chance of staying in contention.

Needs 4 Points Fischer, of New York, needs only four more points to take the crown. Spassky needs six and a half. Each victory counts a point, each draw a half point in this \$250,000, 24-game "match of the century."

The game was one of the most exciting of the series.

Spassky opened with his king pawn, letting Fischer take play into the Sicilian defense—his forte.

But the champion soon forced the challenger into difficulties, winning a pawn early in the game.

He then simplified the position by an exchange of pieces, winning a second pawn.

But experts said the champion's appetite for pawns was perhaps too great. His queen was left out of play.

Fischer played impeccably, forcing Spassky's king against the ropes.

Spassky lost with tonight's opener in the 13th game, when he last played white, which enables the player to make the first move and take the offensive.

Fischer, arriving almost punctually, launched the game into the Sicilian defense, against which Spassky scored a brilliant 11th-game victory.

U.S. grand master Larry Evans said Fischer was winning as he played tonight's final moves.

"He does it with mirrors," Robert Byrne, another U.S. grand master, said.

Russian Demurs

However, Russian grand master Nikolai Krogius, one of Spassky's four seconds, shook his head slowly and said: "I'm not sure about a Fischer win. Not sure at all. It's complicated."

Bytlin Geller, the Russian grand master who is Spassky's chief second, sat silently watching the last moves. His huge grin was gone from his face but neither was his hand.

After the meeting, Schmid said: "I have discussed these various letters and cables with the organizers and reject them. Playing conditions are wonderful. Never before has there been so little noise."

"What does Mr. Cramer want me to do? Go down and hit someone?" Schmid said.

"Library of Fischerisms

"I have not heard a single complaint from Spassky so far," he said. "But I have enough letters from Fischer and his representatives to fill a library."

Commenting on Fischer's demand that seven rows of seats be removed from the front of the playing hall and that spectators be banned from a basement room where a closed-circuit television set has been set up, Icelandic Chess Federation president Gudmundur Thorarinnsson said today that the organizers were "100 percent behind Mr. Schmid. We will not remove one single row from the hall. We have lost enough revenue as it is with Fischer preventing us from filming the event."

Meanwhile, Cramer announced that the challenger was being sued in the United States for more than \$1 million by Checker Fox. Fischer's protests against a placement of cameras in the playing hall have allowed Fox to film only two of the games in the series.

Fischer was not told of the news before the game.

Senate Winds Up On Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).

—The Senate today completed congressional approval of temporary funds for foreign aid. The Defense Department and other government departments which otherwise would have run out of money tomorrow night.

The so-called continuing resolution, passed by a voice vote and sent to the White House, allows funds to continue until Sept. 30.

Congress begins a two-week recess tomorrow for the Republican National Convention at Miami Beach and the Labor Day holiday and action has not been completed on the regular appropriation bill for military and foreign aid and the Defense, State, Justice and Commerce Departments.

Pre-'63 Volkswagens Hazard Cited in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).

—The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) issued a warning yesterday of potentially dangerous engine tune problems in Volkswagen automobiles of pre-1963 models.

The agency's advisory related particularly to tune hazards in operation of the interior heating system.

A spokesman said there are an estimated 360,000 of the 1949-1962 model Volkswagens still in operation in the United States.

Heart Transplant Death

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (AP).

—The Rev. Edward Madigan, 33, a Roman Catholic priest who was given the heart of a 14-year-old girl in a transplant operation more than two years ago, died in a hospital here last night.

The 15th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 17 (AP).—Here are the moves in the 15th game of the world chess championship between challenger Bobby Fischer and titleholder Boris Spassky:

SPASSKY (White) FISCHER (Black)

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. K1-KB2 P-Q2

3. K1-KB2 K1-KB3

4. K1-KB2 P-QB3

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Plan Adopted

ules Panel Maintains
lge by Smaller States

By Warren Weaver Jr.

Aug. 17 (NYT). — The Rules Committee yesterday adopted a plan to give smaller states a larger voice in the Republican National Convention next week.

The plan, which was approved by a 11-10 vote, would give each state one vote, regardless of its size, in the selection of delegates to the convention.

But there were still two forums in which the politically important delegates would be represented: the state delegations and the national committee.

It must be approved by the National Convention as part of its rules, says one of the delegates, "and then the delegates can vote on it."

Backers of the plan, which has three members from each state while the Rules Committee has one, said they would take their case to the floor then.

The plan was declared unconstitutional by a federal court earlier this year in a suit brought by the Roper Society, a group of young party liberals. The society's national political director, Daniel J. Swilling, said that a similar plan would be filed against the plan adopted yesterday if it is not approved by the convention next week.

Prospects for overturning yesterday's decision on the convention floor did not appear too promising. If all the delegates from all the states that opposed the plan vote against it, they still would produce only 225 votes out of 1,200 or 18.75 percent of a majority.

The Rules Committee also adopted yesterday without dissent a new provision affecting the 1972 convention, that will prevent any possible nomination for president of Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr. of California, who ran against Mr. Nixon in the early Republican primaries but then dropped out.

Under a new proportional representation law, New Mexico elected one of its 14 delegates pledged to Rep. McCloskey, and Republican national officials were fearful that he might insist on nominating the liberal congressman in a speech critical of the President's intensified bombing of North Vietnam.

The rule adopted yesterday morning provides that a presidential candidate may not be nominated unless he has the support of a majority of delegates from three states or more.

House Panel
Opposes Troop
Cuts in Europe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI). — A House subcommittee today advised against even small "cosmetic" cuts in U.S. troop strength in Europe.

It said reductions as small as 20,000 might "appease political sentiment in the United States, but...might weaken the NATO alliance out of proportion to the number of men withdrawn, and the savings, if any, would be extremely modest."

Armed Services Subcommittee Chairman William J. Randall D. Mo., said the panel supports mutual and balanced force reductions by the United States and the Soviet Union.

But he said, "It must be recognized that the advances in the European economy and the hope for increased political unity in Western Europe would be impossible without the military foundation of NATO. We should be particularly careful not to make changes which would upset the progress being made on which would weaken the hand of NATO at the time negotiations (on troop cuts) are just beginning."

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RALLY—Protesters gathering around an effigy of President Nixon at a rally in Miami Beach, where Republicans will hold their National Convention next week.

Cites Inflation Risks in Spending

Nixon Vetoes HEW and Labor Bills

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP). — President Nixon yesterday fulfilled his promise to veto the \$30.5-billion spending bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare because it appropriated \$1.8 billion more than he asked for.

He called the bill "a perfect example of the kind of reckless federal spending that just cannot be done without more taxes or more inflation, both of which I am determined to avoid."

While saying that his administration "is second to none in its concern for America's health, education and manpower needs," Mr. Nixon declared that problems of inflation have a greater priority.

Higher Priority
"No program has a higher priority than continued expansion of the purchasing power of all the people," Mr. Nixon said in an underlined portion of his veto message to Congress.

Hours later the House failed to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to upset the veto. The vote was 203 to 171 in favor of overriding, 47 short of the number needed. There will be no Senate vote.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will have another chance at the bill, and the President made it clear that he would not accept "a slight reduction" in the spending amount.

"Such action," he said, "would obviously not satisfy the objections to this measure [that] I have set forth here."

Presidential news secretary Ron Ziegler refused to say how much more than the \$28.7-billion he requested would be acceptable to the President.

The proposed bill, which would not apply directly to Supreme Court justices, represent the first major overhaul in the code of conduct in 48 years.

Adoption now will be up to the state legislatures, state supreme courts and the U.S. Judicial Conference. Passage by the ABA's policy-setting House of Delegates was by voice vote last yesterday.

The code is the product of a special committee headed by Roger J. Traynor, a former California Supreme Court chief justice. The project was prompted by the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas from the U.S. Supreme Court in 1969 amid criticism of his financial dealings.

Integrity of Judges
"It is not enough that people have confidence in the soundness of legal proceedings," Mr. Traynor told the house. "They also must have utmost confidence in the integrity of their judges."

Judges would be required to file a report every year on all off-bench activity, how much they were paid and who paid them. At the same time, they would be required to report any gift worth more than \$100.

However, the judges would not have to report income from investments. But they would have a duty to arrange their investments in a way that would "minimize" any need to disqualify themselves.

The canons call for disqualification from cases involving business firms in which the judge has financial interest, "however small." Also, judges are admonished to offer to step out of all cases in which their "impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

However, the judge could remain in the case with the approval of the lawyers for both sides.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., manager of the bill in the Senate, called the veto "a disgraceful example of terribly confused priorities."

Essential Money
"In this bill we are talking about absolutely essential money for cancer research, for health care in communities that now have no health care, for drug abuse education, for psychiatric research to aid troubled veterans of a war in Southeast Asia," Sen. Magnuson said. "This bill was not frivolous."

"We all know that Mr. Nixon's budget is badly out of balance. But we must ask why it is out of balance."

"Is it because we in Congress added money to his woefully inadequate requests for training doctors and aid to emotionally disturbed children? Or is it out of balance to pay for a policy of aid to big business and bombs to kill Southeast Asians?"

"There is perhaps no appropriations bill that deals with basic human needs more directly than this one. But the Nixon administration has shown by this veto that basic human needs rank far down its list of priorities."

Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan already has announced the subpoenaing of many members of New York's five crime families for a grand jury convening next week to look into the slaying of two businessmen at the Neapolitan Noodle Restaurant, 30 East 79th Street.

Mr. Lindsay gave no details on how he expected the police to chase the mobs out of the city.

The present gang warfare has been attributed to various factors—pressure for or against the mob's re-entry into the lucrative field of narcotics, an influx of hot-blooded young "buttonmen" lower-echelon enforcers—who are tired of waiting for the elderly dons of the Mafia to die or step aside.

With Colombo, 49, suffering from bullet damage to the brain, reports have circulated that his followers have squared off for a war to the death with the Gallo gang.

The Gallo gang headquarters, at 14 President Street in South Brooklyn, is said to be bristling with guns and ready for action. At an upstate New York horse farm, the Colombo mobsters have fashioned an arsenal-like stronghold.

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Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., whose amendment to the extended Senate debate, said Tuesday that he had "intelligence" information that the Russians have only 42 Y-class submarines deployed or under construction, while the Russians had claimed during negotiations to have 48.

Clarification Asked
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., urged Sen. Jackson to back up his charge and called on the Nixon administration to explain its position.

"I don't believe the President

is "the least favored smuggling method," it said.

The 111-page survey, under preparation for nine months by the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, surveyed the world scene. The picture that emerged from the report was anything but encouraging.

It noted that enforcement efforts in the past two years had led to mounting seizures, but concluded that "the rising level of seizures still represents only a small fraction of the illicit flow."

"The international heroin market almost certainly continues to have adequate supplies to meet the demand in consuming countries," it said.

The report, "World Opium Survey 1972," the most comprehensive report of its kind, noted that international criminal "cartels" seem to control the wholesale opium and heroin trade and reap "high rates of return on their investment."

Corstians' Profits
As an example of the illegal profits made in the heroin trade, the report said that on an investment of between \$120,000 and \$300,000, French Corsicans, who run the European trade, normally receive about \$1 million from their customers in New York for 100 kilograms of heroin.

And then, on street sale in New York, one kilogram of pure heroin would sell for \$220,000—or \$22 million for 100 kilograms, it said.

The report was put together by the following government agencies: the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Customs Bureau and the Treasury. It was completed in July and released by the State Department after a meeting yesterday of the cabinet committee at the White House, chaired by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Perhaps to counter the discouraging tone of the report, the State Department also released a "fact sheet" detailing efforts by the administration to counter what President Nixon has called "America's public enemy number one."

The report was unique because it included comments, often caustic or uncomplimentary, about many nations, with which the United States has friendly relations.

National Attitudes
Success in developing international policing organizations has been slow, the report said, "largely because of widely varying national attitudes toward the drug problem." It noted that efforts are under way to curtail the growing of opium poppy—the source of heroin—but that because of local conditions these programs "are unlikely to be successful unless accompanied by serious changes in a number of longstanding social and economic traditions."

The report said that, at a minimum, 200 tons of illegal opium were available for the international market in 1971, a year in which total seizures amounted to 21.5 tons. The seizures in the first quarter of this year reached nine tons.

The report described in some detail how illicit opium and its derivatives—mainly heroin—are marketed. It said "the primary complex" which leads to the largest deliveries to the United States begins in Turkey, encompasses many countries in Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere, and terminates in the United States.

A second complex is the Southeast Asian market—with the opium grown in the "golden triangle" of Burma, Thailand and Laos. This complex serves mostly addicts and users in the area. The report said that the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam had hurt production.

Describing how the illegal drugs move to markets, the report said the smuggler's methods "are limited only by the scope of his imagination."

It said that the most popular method of smuggling opium and morphine base from Turkey into Western Europe for manufacture into heroin is the use of "specially constructed compartments, or 'traps' built into passenger cars, commercial trucks and touring buses."

"Much of the morphine base is concealed in trucks carrying bonded consignments of legitimate cargo which has been sealed with a customs band. These sealed trucks, operating under international customs arrangements, will usually be allowed to travel across various national frontiers with little or no controls. The great number of such trucks traveling into Western Europe precludes any systematic inspection," it said.

The smuggling by sea, less popular now than several years ago, "still accounts for a large amount of narcotics entering France," while smuggling by air

Seizures Have Negligible Effect

U.S. Reports on Flow of Drugs

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT). — The government has released an unusually candid report on world-wide drug traffic which said that, despite increased enforcement efforts, the United States and other countries were only able to seize a small fraction of the total illegal flow of heroin.

The 111-page survey, under preparation for nine months by the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, surveyed the world scene. The picture that emerged from the report was anything but encouraging.

It noted that enforcement efforts in the past two years had led to mounting seizures, but concluded that "the rising level of seizures still represents only a small fraction of the illicit flow."

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The smuggling by sea, less popular now than several years ago, "still accounts for a large amount of narcotics entering France," while smuggling by air

is "the least favored smuggling method," it said.

The most common entry points for narcotics transported by ships are Marseilles, Barcelona, Venice, Trieste, Genoa and Naples, and to a lesser extent, Bari, Brindisi and Piraeus," it said.

The greatest change in smuggling patterns, the report said, is that West Germany has become "a major opium and morphine base storage depot and staging area."

French Mobile Labs
Once in France, the morphine base is made into heroin by small, mobile laboratories.

"The French heroin traffic is believed to be dominated by a few large trafficking groups... the most common factor in virtually every major trafficking group over the last 20 years is the preponderance of French Corsicans. It is this ethnic group above all others that has controlled the heroin traffic in France," the report said.

The heroin is then smuggled into the United States either directly from France, often concealed in cars or unaccompanied baggage, or through third countries.

"Since 1969, heroin smuggled via the Latin American route has accounted for about one-third of the seizures," it said. "Although little is known about French-Latin American connections, it appears that well-organized smuggling rings in Latin America purchase large quantities of heroin from French traffickers and then arrange for its transport and sale to the United States. Many of the leaders of these Latin American groups are ethnic French Corsicans and ethnic Italians who have close ties with their countrymen in Europe," it said.

Canada has also become a major transit stop for drugs to the United States, the report said.

The report listed an appendix giving a survey of selected countries and areas. These included:

Turkey
Turkey is the largest source of the raw material for the heroin sold on the American market. Turkish opium is preferred by heroin traffickers because the morphine content is one of the highest in the world, ranging from 9 to 14 percent. Because of this, legal prices for Turkey's opium exports far surpass other countries. The report detailed Turkey's decision to ban the legal production of opium in the hope that this would also mean the end of the illegal production as well. But it said that "there will still be a need for vigorous law enforcement against smugglers if the flow of illegal opium is to be slowed after 1972, when production is banned. This is true because of the likelihood that illegal stocks may be stored in Turkey."

Afghanistan
Opium production in Afghanistan is illegal, but about 100 tons are produced yearly because the royal government "is simply unable to provide adequate enforcement." The report said that an effective enforcement program is blocked because in some areas opium is the only cash crop, and some tribes, like the Fuzhban, "enjoy special privileges, such as exemption from taxes and conscription." It said, "The king

regards these tribes as an important pillar and will not wish to antagonize them."

Iran
Iran is a major customer of illegal Afghanistan opium exports for its estimated 400,000 addicts, a drop from the peak of 1.5 million prior to a ban on opium instituted in 1955, the report said. But even with this total, Iran is among the world's leading consumers of narcotics. By comparison, there are estimated to be 550,000 heroin addicts in the United States.

Burma
Burma produces some 400 tons annually and is the largest single producer for overseas markets. The government does not regard the matter as serious and refuses to participate in international control bodies. The Burmese traffic is controlled mostly by Chinese, many of them former members of Nationalist Chinese forces that retreated to Burma following the victory of the Communists in China. Most of the opium produced in northern Burma and northwest Thailand is processed in refineries located within an area of about 650 square miles at the junction of the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos. This area, the report said, "is the heart of the Southeast Asian narcotics trade."

Hong Kong
The report said that Hong Kong is a major consumer of opium and heroin and is also an important processing and transit point.

China
The report said that despite China's long association with opium, there is "no reliable evidence that China has either engaged in or sanctioned the illicit export of opium and its derivatives nor are there any indications of government participation in the opium trade of Southeast Asia and adjacent markets."

France
France was praised for increasing its attention to the drug problem, after long believing that publicity would only contribute to the spread of drugs. The report said that although addiction is less serious in France than in the United States, there has been a sharp increase in heroin use. But despite the stepped-up enforcement, France was estimated by the report to be responsible for 80 percent of the American heroin.

West Germany
Because it has become a way station for Turkish morphine base, the problem of drugs has escalated in West Germany, the report said. Much of the smuggling is done by the large numbers of Turks and other foreign workers in Germany. The report said that "enforcement efforts have been substantially increased but are still hampered by Germany's constitutionally decentralized police system and a need for more specialized training in narcotics enforcement techniques."

Italy
Italy also serves as a transit country and "some organized groups of Mafia remain in close liaison with their Corsican counterparts and the American Mafia in the international traffic in heroin," the report said.

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it is.

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Obituaries

Jules Romains, 87, Author, Member of French Academy

PARIS, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Jules Romains, 87, the celebrated French man of letters, died in a Paris hospital Monday. News of his death, after a long and painful illness, was withheld until his burial today in Père-Lachaise cemetery, the resting place of many notable Frenchmen.

Mr. Romains's chief literary creation was "Men of Good Will," one of the longest, most intricately designed and most majestic of modern novels.

Ranking with Balzac's "Comédie Humaine," Zola's "Le Rougon-Macquart" and Proust's "À la Recherche du Temps Perdu," "Les Hommes de Bonne Volonté" was written in 27 sections from 1931 to 1948. Its English version was published in the United States as "Men of Good Will," and it ran to 14 volumes with a total of 6,400 pages.

Although "Men of Good Will" was undoubtedly his master feat, Mr. Romains also enjoyed a considerable reputation as a playwright, chiefly for his satirical comedy "Knock ou Le Triomphe de la Médecine" and for his rhapsodic and philosophic poetry. His fecundity in these mediums, as in essays, was amazing.

Great Regret

"It is a source of great regret to me," he said toward the close of his life, "that no one has ever valued my poetry higher."

His poetry, however graceful, was eclipsed by his jumbo narrative novel. "The idea of a vast novel, composed of a great number of volumes, and in which I would try to present a sort of epic from the beginning of the 20th century, all over the world, and especially in France... existed in my mind from earliest youth, from the very time when I began to write," he once explained.

Mr. Romains sat down to execute his grand design when he was 45 years old, and into it he poured years of close observation of the French and European scene. He worked according to a plan laid out for months and even years ahead. And whether he was in Paris, at his country home, traveling, or in exile in the United States, he turned out a daily stich. He considered 10 typewritten pages in 10 hours an excellent output.

Started at Age 9

Having started to write at the age of 9 (a comedy in verse about divorce) and being endowed with the ability to spin an engrossing story easily, he had no difficulty in completing two unpeppered volumes a year.

Although Mr. Romains was elected to the French Academy in 1948 and was exalted by André Malraux as "heart of the hour of France," and although he was president of PEN, the international writers' organization, from 1936 to 1939, he was not personally popular with other writers. They found him standoffish, cold and unfriendly, a man who kept himself to himself. That he was a tightwad and that he was wont to brag about his accomplishments added to the disenchantment in which many held him.

In the United States and Mexico, where he lived for much of World War II, his hosts and friends formed a less harsh impression. They considered him charming when he wanted to be; and a vivacious and witty conversationalist with a pleasant smile and a boisterous joke to recount; but vainglorious when it came to his writing. However, like Tolstoy, the faults of the man were submerged by his power as a writer.

Mr. Romains was a short, massively built man with a high forehead, sky-colored, deep-set eyes and a strong chin. His torso was too large for his legs, and this gave him a startling appearance. In his youth, he was an athlete and a tireless explorer of Paris and the surrounding country. For years in his later life, he did all the heavy work on his farm at Saint-Avertin, a village near Tours.

A French critic remarked on "the pure objectivity of his writing," and this may have come from his years as a teacher of philosophy and from the philosophical strain evident in much of his work. Broadly, he aimed at universal brotherhood, and

specifically at the concept of "unanimism."

Some of his earliest thinking about this idea appeared in 1908 in a book of poems entitled "La Vie Unanime" ("Unanimistic Life"). These poems expressed, in his words, "a new vision of human groups in themselves and not, as was most often the case before then, of the individual elements which compose them."

In its most extended form, this philosophy underlies "Men of Good Will," a sociological pageant that resembles nothing so much as a mille-feuille in its multiple layers of incident and meaning. On the surface, the novel spans 25 years of French (and Western European) history. It opens on an ordinary day in Paris, Oct. 6, 1908, and it concludes on another ordinary day there, Oct. 7, 1933.

Between those dates, the novel describes with clinical exactitude the decay and death of a whole civilization—the world that was sent reeling by World War I and that was creeping to its intellectual doom in World War II, the likelihood of which was already foreshadowed in 1933 by the rise of Hitlerism.

In line with Mr. Romains's anti-romanticism, "Men of Good Will" has neither heroes nor villains in the accepted sense. His people are shaped by enormously complex forces of history, and however much they may struggle they are in the end powerless to deflect those forces. Thus, there is more than a touch of irony in the Greek sense in the novel's title, for Mr. Romains's men of good will are bound by fate.

Jules Romains was born Louis Farigoule Aug. 26, 1885, at Saint-Julien Chaptell, but he passed his childhood in Paris, where his father was a teacher. A brilliant student, he was admitted to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, where he took his degree in philosophy and science in 1908.

It was during this time that he published his first verse, "La Vie Unanime," and took his pen name. Evidently shy, he shored the poems by Romains to one of his professors for an opinion. When approval was forthcoming, he proudly announced that he was Jules Romains—a name that he used for all, but his scientific writing on extra retinal vision. In this, he maintained there is such a phenomenon as "eyelens sight."

From 1909 until shortly after the end of World War I, he taught philosophy, first in the provinces and then in Paris. He dropped his university career to devote his time to literature and to travel.

Mr. Romains's reputation as a master story-teller was burnished by "Les Copains" (English: "The Boys in the Back Room") in 1913 and "Sur les Quais de la Villette" (On the Wharves of La Villette) the following year.

Mr. Romains's literary fame rose to fresh acme after the war when he published the three-volume novel "Psyché" ("The Body's Rapture," in English) in which he handled sexual themes with a truly Gallic perceptiveness and delicacy.

He then turned his virtuosity to the theater, writing "Dr. Knock" in 1923. This is considered by some experts to be the best comedy in French in our time. The play, which has been staged all over the world, is a satire on medical quackery and human credulity. Dr. Knock's object in life is to put money into his purse, and this he succeeds in doing handsomely by persuading people that they are frightfully ill, or about to become so—a state that they also seem to enjoy.

Two of his books were about the United States. "A Visit to the Americans" in 1938 and "Salut à l'Amérique" in 1942. Both reflect his favorable impressions of this country, its people and their democratic way of life.

Another book, "The Seven Mysteries of Europe," appeared in 1940, and it cast Mr. Romains in an ambiguous light, for it related in great detail how he had, in the late 1930s, attempted to avert World War II as an amateur ambassador of goodwill.

What dismayed its readers was Mr. Romains's account of his visits and of advice to King Leopold of the Belgians and to Nazi leaders, including Joachim von Ribbentrop and Otto Abetz (later ambassador to Vichy France), as well as to leaders of the French government, including Pierre Laval. Mr. Romains wrote himself as a male Cassandra, and his self-praise seemed excessive to the point of being a delusion of grandeur.

However, much was remitted him during his war years in the United States and Mexico when he worked tirelessly for the Free French movement and when he strove to rally writers to the Allied cause by declaring that it



Jules Romains

was "time for the pen to fight the sword."

Mr. Romains returned to France to live in 1948 and divided his time between Paris, his farmhouse in Touraine and world travel. He also wrote poetry, essays, short stories and a regular column in the Paris newspaper L'Aurore.

Mr. Romains was married in 1938 to Lise Dreyfus, his secretary. The couple had no children.

ALDEN WHITMAN,
of New York Times.

Mary Bran

CULVER CITY, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP).—Concert impresario Mary Bran, 75, whose career spanned 50 years and four countries, died yesterday.

She represented, at various times, such artists as Arthur Rubinstein, Marian Anderson and Jose Greco.

W. Walter Tison

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Aug. 17 (AP).—W. Walter Tison, 73, a U.S. broadcasting pioneer who helped establish radio station WSB in Atlanta in 1922, died Tuesday.

He was a former president of the Florida Association of Broadcasters and a director of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Roy M. Mason

LA JOLLA, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP).—Watercolor artist Roy Martell Mason, 88, whose paintings appeared on the covers of Colliers and Reader's Digest magazine, died Sunday.

He won a gold medal of honor in 1961 from the American Water Color Society.

New Medvedev Book Gives Dissident's View of Soviet Life

By Dan Morgan

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (WP).—A new book on Soviet politics and society has been drafted here by the renowned historian whose exhaustive study of Stalinism has only recently been published in the West.

The latest book by Roy Medvedev has the tentative title "Socialism and Democracy, 1972." In contrast with his book on the Stalinist years, "Let History Judge," it deals with contemporary matters on a broad front. A second draft of the work is circulating in the form of a seminar, or self-published version, among intellectuals. The author's scholarly credentials and his standing as a former Communist party member, who still writes as a convinced Marxist-Leninist, makes it of potentially major significance.

Mr. Medvedev originally sought to bring out his massively documented tract on the Stalinist period in the Soviet Union but authorities here rejected it. Last fall his apartment was searched in connection with the trial of a research assistant, and a copy of his new work has been in official hands since about that time, sources in Moscow said.

In his nearly 600-page "Let History Judge," Mr. Medvedev painstakingly portrayed the brutality of the Stalinist regime to suggest the extent to which the Communist party and the ideals of Lenin had been damaged. The clear message was that the Soviet Union was still paying a price for the mistakes of that time.

In his new work, Mr. Medvedev is said to have extended the scope of his analysis to economics, social problems, contemporary trends in the Communist party

5 Saved, 28 Missing In Burmese Plane Fall

RANGOON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A Burmese airliner with 25 passengers and eight crew on board plunged into the Bay of Bengal shortly after takeoff from Sandaway last night.

Five survivors were picked up and one reported that others may have been thrown into the sea as the plane—a Burma Airways DC-3—ditched.

Jewish Sources Report

Heavy Exit Fees Imposed On Educated Soviet Jews

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Soviet authorities have instituted a new system of heavy exit fees ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel, Jewish sources report.

They said they learned of the new measure, replacing the old general fees of about \$1,000, while some Jews were applying for exit visas with a branch of the Soviet Interior Ministry Tuesday. No official confirmation was available.

Intellectuals have long encountered more difficulties in emigrating than hinc-collar or clerical workers and tradesmen. But Western diplomats said tensions between Jews and Soviet authorities over this group of applications were evidently sharpening because more intellectuals had lately been applying for exit visas.

Western diplomats reported that through the first six months of this year, about 15,000 Soviet Jews had been allowed to emigrate, roughly the same number as in all 12 months of last year. But they said that Gen. Nelson Rockefeller had apparently overruled some objections reportedly mentioned to President Nixon when he met with Soviet leaders in May. On the basis of the exodus up to that time, the projection for this year as a whole would have been nearly 30,000, these diplomats reported.

Some Jewish intellectuals are now contending, however, that the flow since mid-year has slowed down, reflecting a change in attitude of Soviet authorities. But, so far, there is no official confirmation, nor any confirmation from diplomats who follow such affairs closely.

The imposition of a new schedule of fees for educated applicants, if put fully into practice, would be aimed not only at blocking intellectuals who have already applied but at deterring others from applying in the future, Jewish sources said.

They reported having been told that Jews who had qualified from a teachers' institute faced charges of \$5,400, university graduates \$13,500, and holders of the candidate degree—equivalent to an American Ph. D.—\$26,400. Other Jewish sources reported slightly different figures, but in

the same general range for each category.

The explanation given by government officials, they said, was that this was necessary repayment to the government for the costs of their state-financed education. A similar reason had long been given for the earlier, lower fee.

Republicans In Italy Warn On Color TV

ROME, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Italy's Republican party has warned that the country's economy cannot afford color television at present and has threatened to withdraw vital support from the new center coalition government if it introduces color broadcasts.

It also warned the government not to opt for the French Secam system over the West German Pal system.

In a statement issued last night, Republican leader Ugo La Malfa warned that his party was "absolutely opposed to the introduction of color television in our country at a moment when there are so many more urgent and important economic and social problems to resolve."

His ultimatum followed the government's authorization to the state television network RAI, on Saturday to go ahead with experimental color broadcasts during the Munich Olympic Games using both Pal and Secam.

Cabinet Would Fall

Loss of Republican votes would deprive Premier Giulio Andreotti's government of the parliamentary majority and force its downfall. The Republicans are not members of the three-party coalition formed on June 26. But they are pledged to support it in parliament.

Italian opponents of Secam argue that it is only used in France, Luxembourg and the Soviet Union, whereas most of Italy's closest neighbors and the rest of Europe, including Britain, use Pal.

The Republican ultimatum also was seen as a blow at French President Georges Pompidou, who stressed the advantages of Secam during recent talks with Mr. Andreotti.

Italian government sources, commenting on the Republican ultimatum, stressed that the experimental broadcasts, which will continue for 60 days, are intended only to compare reception of the two systems throughout Italy.

If Mr. Andreotti decided to go ahead with color TV, he would refer the matter to parliament, the sources said.

Five-Year Plan In Japan to Cut Traffic Deaths

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The Japanese transport ministry today released details of a five-year plan to cut traffic deaths, mainly through tougher automobile safety standards.

The recommendations list 63 goals, most of which are to be achieved within three years, a spokesman said.

Among the measures are improvement of steering equipment, fuel tank design and the driver's field of vision; and the installation of double-braking systems on all vehicles, alarm devices to warn of excessive speed and safety belts for all seats.

Swiss Recommend Buying U.S. Corsairs

BERN, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Swiss Defense Ministry has formally recommended that a \$40-million Swiss Air Force order be awarded to the American firm TIG-Tenno-Vought for 80 Corsair A-7G fighter-bombers, the government announced today.

The seven-man federal cabinet will make the final decision before parliament begins its fall session next month, the announcement said.

The Corsair was chosen in preference to the French-built Mirage-Mulan.

Pope Hails Protestant

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has sent a telegram of congratulation to Dr. Philip A. Potter, a Methodist from the British West Indies for his election as secretary-general of the World Council of Churches.

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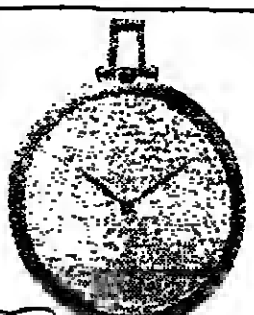
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SALE

Mrs SPD Candidature

t Says He Doesn't See
r Joining Opposition

17 (UPI)—Mrs. Brandt said today that she did not wish to attack a colleague of many years standing, but that the military also had the experience of especially intelligent recruits who believed that every body except themselves were marching out of step.

Met With Barzel

On Monday, Mr. Schiller met opposition leader, Rainer Barzel, which added fuel to speculation that the former minister was considering joining the Christian Democrats.

The SPD executive said Mr. Schiller also had written to North Rhine-Westphalia State Premier Helmut Kohnen, in Mr. Kohnen's capacity as state party chairman. Mr. Schiller's letter said he no longer felt that he should run for a party seat, after the "course of events" since July 17.

That was the day Mr. Schiller resigned his ministerial post. The resignation was a blow to Mr. Brandt's party and government. But the effect was compounded when the magazine "Quick" published a copy of the resignation letter in which Mr. Schiller said he had no wish to be a member of a government whose motto was "After us, the deluge."

Last week, public prosecution officials, tax inspectors and detectives raided "Quick's" editorial and business offices in three cities, on suspicion that members of the magazine's staff had bribed public officials. Although the authorities declined to file in the raids with publication of the letter, which Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schiller denied having released, political sources in Bonn said they had no doubt that this was the basis for the action.

Two Germans Meet

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Delegations representing West and East Germany today concluded two days of negotiations aimed at regularizing their relations.

A spokesman for State Secretary Egon Bahr, West's negotiator, reported a "further progress" at today's session but declined further comment. He said both sides agreed to meet again Aug. 30-31 in Bonn.

Explains
for 2
meetings

Aug. 17 (AP)—The explained today that setting on a linkup orid disarmament its proposal for a the five nuclear as been supported rejected by China. He would "like at the Soviet Union the holding of a five nuclear powers ending of a world conference inter- for a world difference are to be the UN General o said that a pre- of 30 to 35 member oe established with on of all nuclear members of the amment Commit- additional number ing into account the lanced political and apical representa- at the world con- held within the in a place where very favorable con- the participation of the world."

tacks 'Mythology'

Study Sees \$126 Billion
'Govern Budget' Deficit

By James T. Woolen

ON, Aug. 17 (NYT)—A conference of Representatives today that if Sen. McGovern's fiscal plans enacted, they would "blow the deficit in the '74 by 1974."

The analysis concluded that a 33 percent surcharge on the basic national tax liability would be required to balance the 1974 budget.

Sen. McGovern's statement, released by his national campaign headquarters, said that the Republican study "simply lists all the proposals sponsored or co-sponsored over a period of several years . . . in the Senate, adds to them the proposal in the 1973 Democratic platform, places thin-air cost estimates next to each of them, and then makes the incredible assumption that all of these expenditures would appear in the fiscal 1974 budget."

Rep. Anderson and Rep. Ford said that Sen. McGovern's withdrawal in June of his proposed \$1,000 grant had "merely been replaced" by the Democratic platform proposal to lift the income of every American family above the so-called poverty-line of \$4,500 a year.

They also predicted that if the Democratic candidate's proposals were implemented, the taxes of families with annual income in excess of \$15,000 would be increased by from 48 percent to 100 percent.

Key Issue Seen

Both congressmen made it clear that Sen. McGovern's tax and spending programs would be key issues in the presidential campaign and Rep. Ford said that he believed the results of the conference, study "will be shocking to the American people."

The fiscal aspects of the Democratic candidate's campaign have been a source of problems for him all summer. After publicly withdrawing his \$1,000 grant proposal, he announced that a broader, finer description of his plans would be released before the Democratic convention last month.

He subsequently said that information would be available before Sept. 1 and is advisers are said to be current at work on a revised statement of his economic programs.

"His intention," Mr. Pechman said, "is to recommend programs that would produce either a surplus or a balanced budget at full employment in 1975—and none of those figures, except one, has yet been decided upon."

The one exception, he said, was Sen. McGovern's "firm, serious" intention to reduce spending for national defense by \$35 billion to an annual expenditure by 1975 of approximately \$55 billion.

Five Estimates

Figures are based on five estimates for liberal estimates for Anderson said.

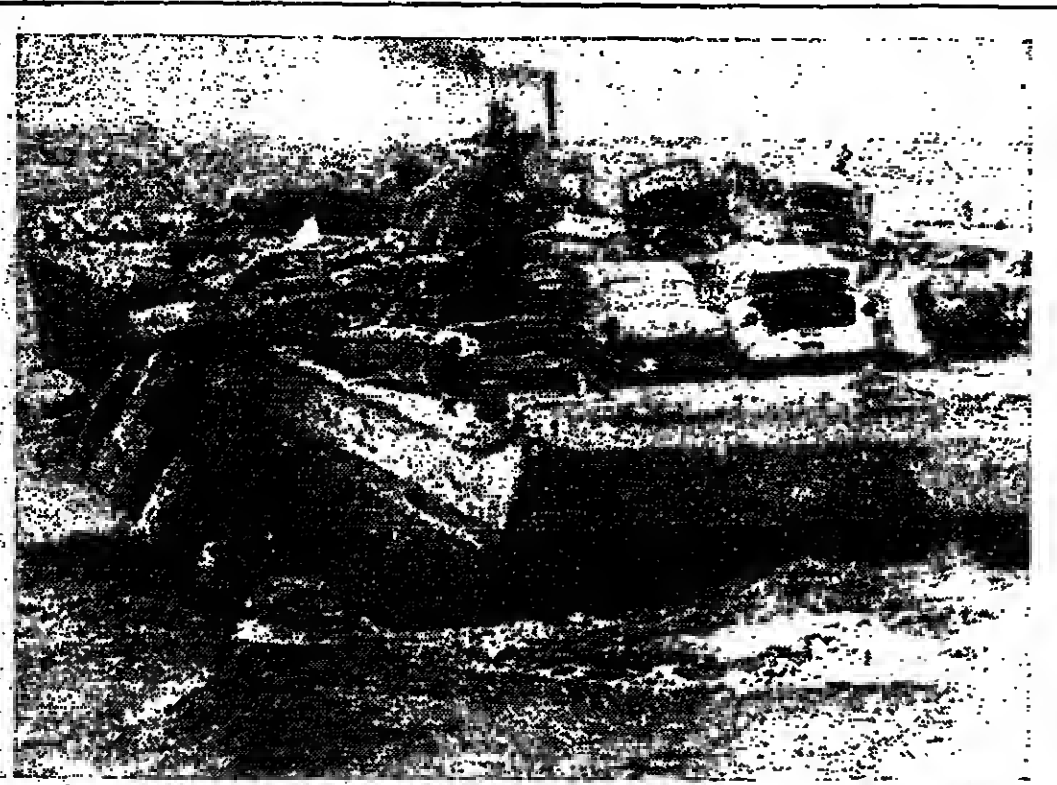
Joseph one of Sen. McGovern's advisers, said, "reference are simply representation of stand Sen. McGovern's to be."

Mr. Pechman, a vice president of the Brookings Institution, conceded that "costs of social-oriented programs" reflected McGovern had of some programs.

Figures were \$72 billion development, \$19 billion equalization, and \$1 billion for public health insurance, \$4 billion redevelopment, \$6 billion for pollution control, \$6 billion for agricultural and the Republic- tions was their con-

Bangladesh Tie

Aug. 17 (UPI)— tions today it has recognized Bangla-



BURIAL AT SEA—Bulldozer pushes old automobiles from a barge into the ocean off Honolulu. The cars have been cleaned of all possible pollutants and are expected to form an artificial reef serving as an underwater sanctuary for sea life.

Bomb Blasts Belfast Bar,
Damages Many Buildings

BEELAST, Aug. 17 (UPI)—A bomb blast devastated a bar and damaged dozens of nearby buildings in a Protestant neighborhood of Belfast today.

Tonight, a British soldier died after being hit by a sniper bullet while on a patrol in the Catholic Lower Falls area. His death was Ulster's 51st in three years of violence and 50th this year, the army said.

An estimated 200-pound bomb, planted in a postoffice truck hijacked earlier in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne district, exploded outside the Standard Bar in the Protestant Shankill Road district, just across the street from another bar whose bartender was killed by gunmen last night.

The blast destroyed the Standard Bar, its crowd of lunchtime drinkers had fled after telephone calls warned that a bomb would explode in 15 minutes. The blast also damaged dozens of nearby stores and office buildings and fractured a water main.

Flying glass, bits of twisted metal and debris wounded a soldier, a policeman and a civilian.

The Irish Republican Army said later it bombed the bar in revenge against Protestant groups "responsible for recent sectarian assassinations." A statement by the militant IRA Provisional wing accused "police and the British Army of 'collusion' with these groups."

Another bomb, planted by four gunmen, later demolished a gasoline station on north Belfast's Antrim Road. It caused no casualties.

In the latest of a series of apparently motiveless killings in the past five months, two masked gunmen riddled Protestant bartender William Spencer, 33, shortly before midnight.

The killers walked into the Long Bar after closing time and asked for a dozen "liveries" customers. "Where is Spencer?" police said. When the bartender appeared, the gunmen pistol-whipped him about the head, clubbed him to the floor, then pumped four revolver shots into his head.

Detectives questioned Mr. Spencer's friends and neighbors today to find some clue to the identity of his killers. But a police spokesman said that so far

Trudeau to Visit
China in the
Near Future

BEIJING, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will visit China soon, it was announced here tonight at a banquet for Canada's External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp.

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei after Mr. Sharp held two rounds of talks with Chinese leaders. Canadian sources said topics included disarmament and Indochina.

Mr. Sharp, who arrived last night from the southern Chinese city of Canton, began his talks in the Great Hall of the People this morning. The discussions continued this afternoon.

The Chinese side included Mr. Chi and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua. Mr. Sharp is expected to have four or five rounds of talk with Chinese leaders.

Earlier this year Mr. Trudeau accepted the Chinese invitation in principle, but no date was fixed for the visit.

4 Die in Kidnap Attempt

Police Said to Name Bandits
Sought in Sardinian Shootout

ROME, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Italian police today were reported to have identified two members of a Sardinian bandit gang whose attempt to kidnap a doctor resulted in four deaths.

The hooded bandits burst in on a party for the nephew of Dr. Vincenzo Laddo on Tuesday night and killed his wife, brother and a friend. One of the bandits was killed and two persons were wounded.

Police said today that they believed that the dead bandit may have been killed intentionally by his colleagues after he was grabbed by the doctor and his family.

Dr. Laddo, 72, was wounded in the attempt and surgeons today were trying to save his life.

Police reportedly have found a car with its seats covered with bloodstains in the village of Arzana, only a few miles from the scene of the crime.

The car belonged to a baker from Arzana and police believe that he and a friend, who has disappeared, may have been involved in the kidnap attempt.

About 600 policemen were searching the mountains of central Sardinia for the bandits. In Palermo, the capital of Sicily, police today reported no progress in the search for the son of the city's wealthiest businessman, who was kidnapped yesterday.

Mafia Link Unraveled

Palermo is the reputed capital of Mafia activity in western Sicily. But a police spokesman, who was asked whether he believed the Mafia were involved in the kidnapping said: "It is still too early to say."

Hundreds of policemen are

Urban Guerrilla

Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Argentine police last night killed an urban guerrilla wanted for more than two years in connection with the kidnap-murder of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

Carlos Capuano Martinez, 23, was shot dead after he pulled a gun on a police patrol which asked for his identity papers. Two policemen were wounded and two companions of Capuano escaped, officials said. Mr. Aramburu's bullet-riddled body was found in a ditch six weeks after he was kidnapped in May, 1970.

514th Cosmos Is Up

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 514th space shot in its multi-purpose Cosmos series of unmanned satellites, Tass reported today.

New Nationwide Hookup

U.S. Medical Lets Physicians
Phone for Specialists' Advice

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—A nationwide "dial-a-diagnosis" service is now available for physicians who encounter perplexing problems in their practices and need the advice of specialists.

The nonprofit service, named Medical, is operated by the American Society of Contemporary Medicine and Surgery, a 3,000-member organization led by Dr. Michael DeBakey, the Houston heart surgeon.

Medical began operations a month ago and averages six to eight calls a day, the society's secretary, Dr. John G. Bellows, a Chicago ophthalmologist, reported in an interview.

A similar statewide service started three years ago by the University of Alabama handles about 1,000 calls a month, and Dr. Bellows said he expects Medical will grow accordingly.

Medical has about 200 specialists available 24 hours a day throughout the country to answer queries immediately from puzzled physicians.

Through a special telephone arrangement, the Medical office in Chicago connects the inquiring doctor with a specialist who might answer his question.

Such telephonic connections have required on average just over a minute, Dr. Bellows said.

Medical is aimed, he said, at "the poor guy out in Nevada who may be the only doctor for 100 miles or so."

A doctor in such circumstances "is really in a bind" because it is difficult for him to leave his patients to attend lectures and meetings to update his medical knowledge, Dr. Bellows said.

He added that the doctor learns more from exchanging ideas with a specialist than he would from consulting a textbook which might be outdated.

"The average doctor is practicing obsolete medicine," Dr. Bellows said, noting that because of the fast pace of medical developments, what a doctor learns in school is outmoded five to seven years later.

The specialist-by-phone service can save lives, Dr. Bellows said, and it also saves the patient money.

A department spokesman said a decision has not yet been made on whether to move against the newspaper, too.

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Two French climbers were found dead near here today, bringing the total number of mountaineers killed in the Alps this season to 43. Seventy-one were injured.

Train Crash in Italy

NAPLES, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Fifty persons sustained slight injury when two trains collided near Naples today—the second rail accident in the area within a month. One of the trains was stationary because of a mechanical fault when the other, traveling at a low speed, crashed into its rear in a tunnel. Seven persons were killed and 160 injured in a crash July 23.

28 Indicted in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—A federal grand jury has charged 27 men and one woman with conspiracy in connection with an auto theft ring that allegedly plotted murder and operated in at least 10, mostly Southern, states, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced today.

Sixteen of the accused were charged with receiving and concealing stolen cars. The FBI arrested 13 of the 28 in Louisville, Ky. They all were charged with conspiring to steal a total of 25 cars.

FBI Acting Chief
Plans to Resign

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 17 (UPI)—The acting director of the FBI said Tuesday he would submit his resignation to President Nixon after the November election and suggested that it be made a standard practice every four years for the director.

"The acting director or director is an extremely important position," L. Patrick Gray 3d said. "That man should not endeavor to build up an individual constituency."

Mr. Gray said the director should periodically submit his resignation and "let the President decide if he will reappoint him."

Mr. Gray was appointed earlier this year by President Nixon after the death of J. Edgar Hoover, who ruled the FBI since its inception. Mr. Hoover had been criticized for his failure to step down because of age.

U.S. Coin Speculators Rush
To Buy Double-Image Penny

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Nothing sends coin collectors scurrying like a mistake, and it appears that the U.S. Mint here has made one worth as much as \$10 million to speculators.

Coin collectors confirmed that some pennies produced by the mint have been struck twice, thus creating a double image of the date and the motto, "In God We Trust."

A spokesman for the mint said that as many as 100,000 of the double-die 1972 pennies may have been minted, the first double-die pennies reported since 1955.

Philadelphia coin collectors are reporting prices of between \$40 and \$80 on uncirculated or fresh from the mint double-dies, but they expect a boom within the next few weeks.

"They should be \$100 or more considering their rarity," said David Gorlin of Dave's Northeast Mint, Inc. here.

Mr. Gorlin, who is now buying the misstamped pennies for less than \$60, thinks that the price will near \$150 after the American Numismatic Association conven-

tion in New Orleans, when "people realize there aren't too many of these things around."

In New Orleans, coin dealers at the convention reported a brisk business in the pennies.

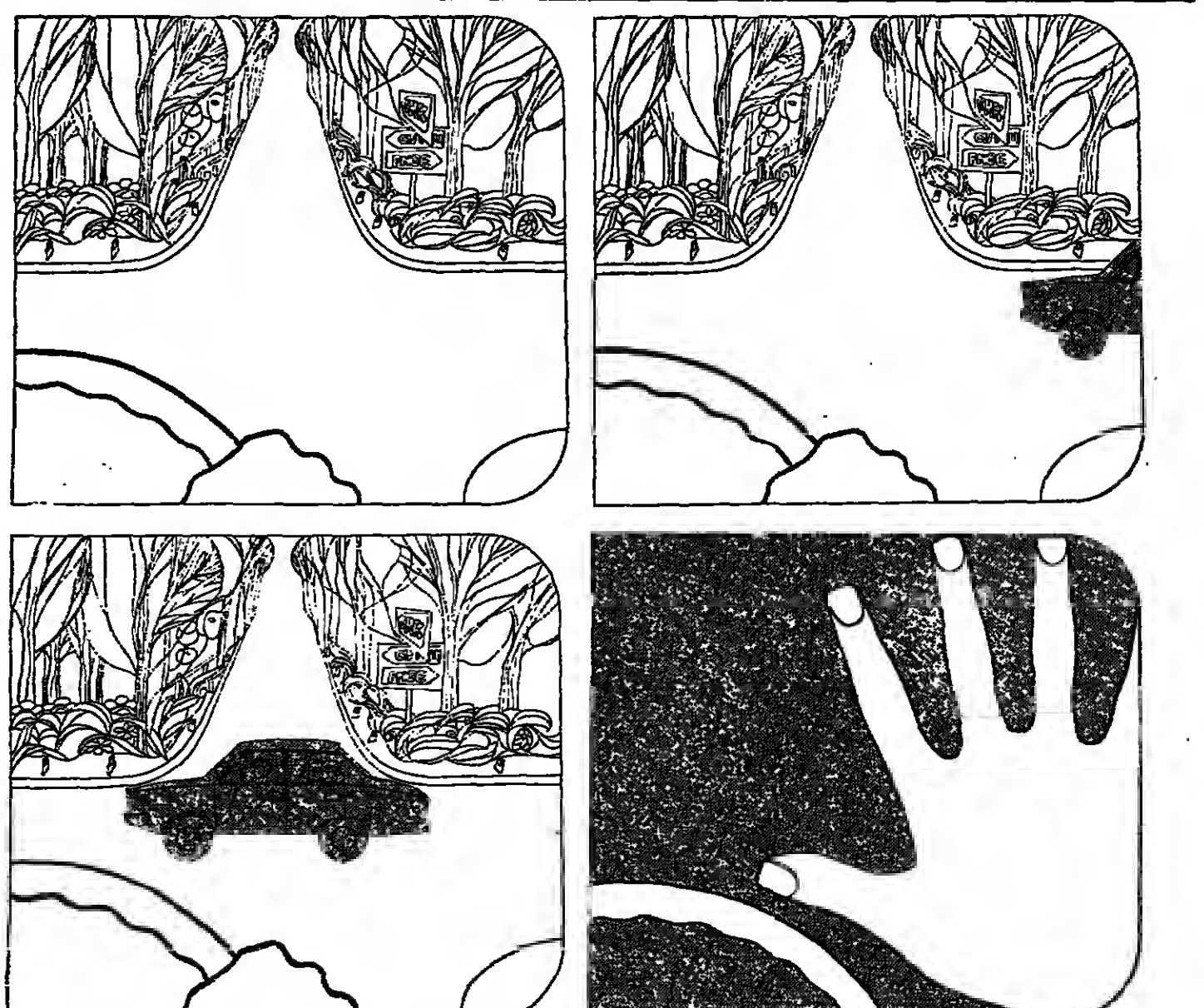
A spokesman for World-Wide Coin Investments, Inc., of Atlanta said that he had sold more than 100 of the pennies at the convention for \$89.50 each.

A mint spokesman said that many of the faulty images are not visible to the naked eye.

"We're intensifying our quality control programs at all the mints," the spokesman said, adding that the 50,000 to 100,000 double-dies represent a small portion of the five billion pennies the mints will produce this year.

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Violence in the Air

It is one of the well-expounded ironies of history that the Wright Brothers, in freeing man from the earth by powered flight, also vastly expanded his ability to harm himself. From the Taube of 1914 to the B-52 of 1972, the airplane has been a weapon of war. Increasingly now, it is becoming a vehicle of crime—ranging from hijackings for loot to (in Argentina) a jail-break and, in Morocco, the attempted assassination of King Hassan.

To be sure, much of this crime is associated with civil war. When a million in ransom was exacted for the American plane recently flown to Algeria, the money was claimed by the Black Panthers as munitions for their revolution. The opening of the jail in Rawson, Argentina, and the subsequent hijacked flight to Chile, was the work of revolutionaries; so presumably was the attack on King Hassan's Boeing-727 and the strafing of the people at the airport.

This confusion between the peaceful purposes of man's implements and his abuse of them is as old as the first tool: The chipped rock that might get man his food or chop down a sapling for shelter could kill one of his fellows. The horse—friend and servant of man from early days—could carry him into battle. The wheel, that magnificent invention, enabled chariots to charge, as well as carts to carry grain and mills to grind it. The Congreve rocket lit up Fort McHenry under siege, as rockets might signal a ship in distress—and

to press on further, to blast London with V-2s as well as land men on the moon.

But it is not practical to allow this confusion to dominate the law, metropolitan or international. When opponents of gun control in the Senate or elsewhere argue that it is men who kill men, not guns; when those who fight against strict international rules on hijacking point out that this crime can be committed for high motives as well as low, they evade the central issue that men use guns to kill, and that hijackers disrupt innocent traffic and endanger innocent lives. War is hell, to use a cliché that each generation apparently must learn anew, and aerial bombing has made it more hellish. There are moments in the life of every people when only civil war seems able to confront oppression.

Nevertheless, the whole history of human society has been an effort to regulate, if not, unfortunately, to abolish killing. And since killing by the rules is better than killing without any rules at all, the new threat posed to the comity of nations by unregulated use of the plane as a weapon needs more thought and swifter action than the nations have given it. The attempt on King Hassan's life seems relatively free from international complications (although both his passenger jet and the military craft which attacked it came from American factories), but that is unusual in crime in the air. Whatever the excuse—and there are all sorts of excuses for all sorts of offenses—air piracy is just that: The pirate is, in the old definition, the enemy of mankind.

Ripe for Imagination

Israel has now sent out a signal of recognizing the diminution of military danger in the Middle East, following the expulsion of Soviet advisers from Egypt. Defense Minister Dayan suggests that Israel is ready to act, not just talk, on the assumption that things are no longer what they used to be between Israel and its Arab neighbors. As such, his remarks in the Arab Radio interview seem a positive advance over Premier Meir's tentative assessment last month.

When Mrs. Meir spoke, Israel's intelligence chiefs were not certain how extensive the Soviet pullout would be, and the government chose to play safe in relying on their most cautious estimates. By now, Israel's leaders are reportedly satisfied that the Soviet withdrawal is indeed wide-ranging. Of more than 16,000 Soviet military men in Egypt a month ago, no more than 3,000 are still there, and the exodus is continuing.

The practical military impact of Mr. Dayan's announced decisions is not clear. He did not define the "redeployment" of his forces along the Suez Canal front, and the reduced level of routine reserve call-ups seems to have been in the works anyway. Nevertheless, symbolically, both Egypt and Israel appear to have reduced their concentration on the military options. The question now is whether either side will move to open any serious new political or diplomatic options.

Mr. Dayan reiterated Israel's belief, shared by Secretary of State Rogers and United States diplomats, that a limited interim agreement along the Suez Canal cease-fire

line is the most promising avenue of approach right now. This is not a rigid plan. There is room for maneuver to overcome President Sadat's fear that a limited arrangement would freeze into a long-term truce, with Israel still in control of a large part of the Sinai Peninsula.

One of the superfluous complications in the current search for political options is the American election campaign. Mr. Sadat might well believe—certainly the Israelis are fearful of it—that after the votes are counted, any American administration would be ready to exert more pressure on Israel for political concessions than is possible during the campaign. On this reasoning, Cairo's continuing rebuffs to U.S. offers to act as go-between can be taken as short-term posturing, a delaying action until the more favorable postelection season.

The tragedy would be to waste the political momentum generated by the sudden jolt to the military deadlock. A useful service would be rendered if peacemakers from the United States or the United Nations utilized this opportunity to compose a variety of specific procedural options toward achieving a Suez Canal arrangement or even a more elusive comprehensive settlement. The aim would be to give the parties a tempting array of negotiating channels, direct and indirect, secret and public, through which they could fashion their own agreements.

After two years of deadlock, the Middle East is ripe for new effort and new imagination this autumn. Without a fresh approach, even the lower military tensions will not jog the parties loose from the sterile rigidities of their past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ramsey Clark in Hanoi

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark used poor judgment in publicly criticizing American war policies while on his fact-finding mission to North Vietnam. For one so prominent in American governmental affairs to denounce U.S. actions in the capital of a nation with which this country is involved in combat was bound to detract from the humane course he hoped to advance.

Predictably, the ensuing political storm has all but obliterated the correctness of what Mr. Clark said as distinct from where he

said it. The mass suffering caused to civilians on both sides of the DMZ by indiscriminate American air bombing justifies the anguish he voiced. And it is unrealistic to deny that ending the war represents the surest way to free American prisoners of war. The sad part is not that Mr. Clark is speaking out in protest now, but that he, like others who served in the Johnson cabinet, remained silent through all the years of escalation in Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel and Its Arabs

Israel's relations with its Arabs will become more problematic in future. Demographic projections have shown that, even allowing for immigration, Arabs will constitute 43 percent of the population in 1990 if the occupied territories are retained. The difference in rates of reproduction works against the Jewish proportion. Without the

occupied territories Arabs will form only 2 percent of the population by 1990. In the former eventuality the Jewish nature of the state will be called in question, and with it will come the accusation of discrimination—raised already in the cases of Berem and Ikril. It is an accusation which cannot be deflected by the plea of security.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1897

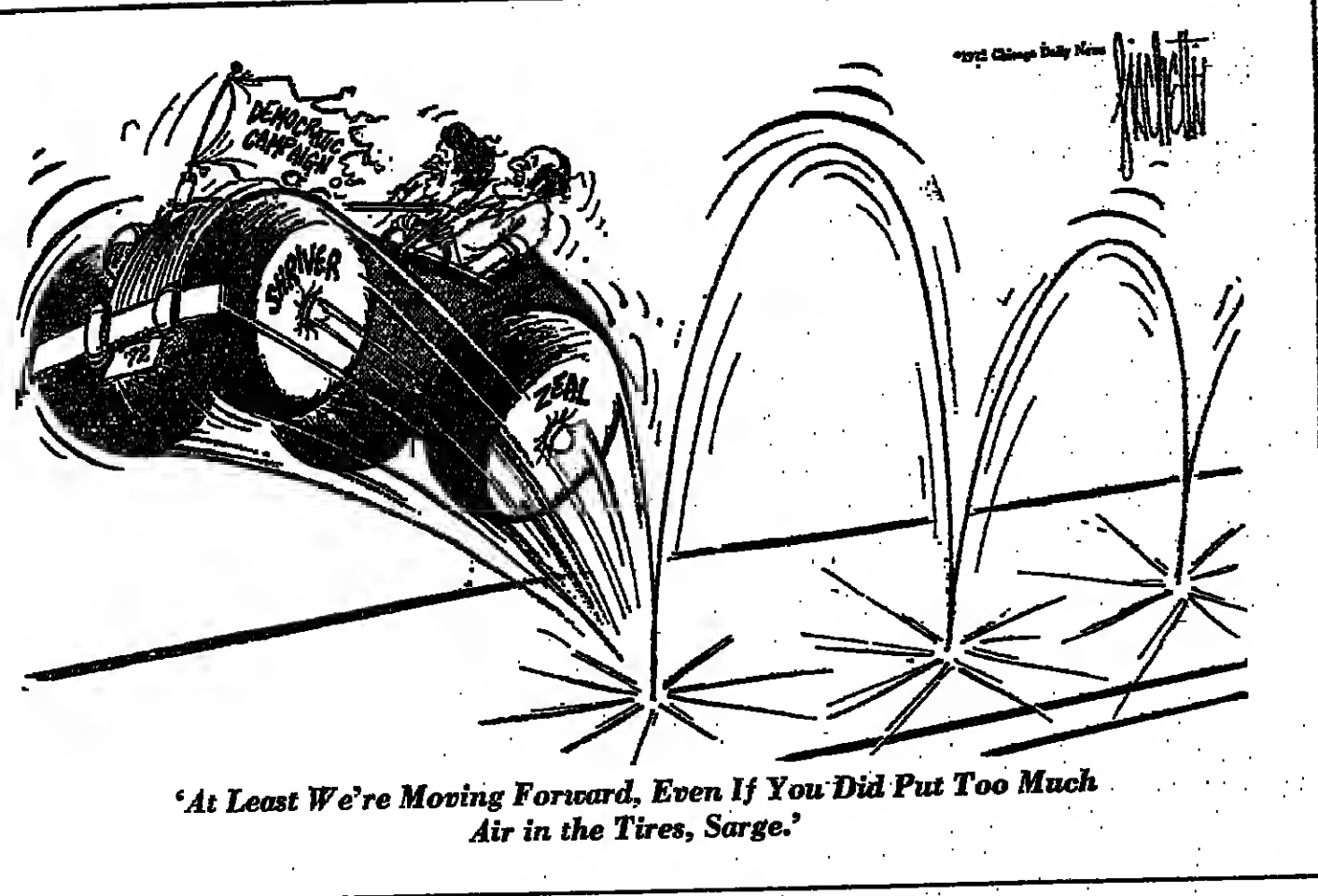
WASHINGTON—An order issued by the Navy Department directs a flotilla of six torpedo boats to be mobilized in New York on Oct. 1 and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, where they are to remain until next spring. While the department alleges that this has no ulterior significance, the belief exists among naval officers that it is for the purpose of having a fleet within striking reach of Cuban waters, in case Spain should resent President McKinley's demands for the granting of autonomy to Cuba.

Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1922

NEW YORK—Long Beach bathers must keep six inches apart. The beach patrolmen will walk the beach with tape measures to enforce the latest decree of Chief of Police John Tracy of Long Beach. Chief Tracy wondered for a long time how he could put into effect a rule that would not be too puritanical and which at the same time would take away some of the too-alluring qualities of beach life before he hit upon the idea of keeping bathers of the opposite sex at least six inches apart.

سكان من الامل



For God and Mr. Nixon

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration's lengthy and assiduous courtship of Roman Catholic voters is one of the remarkable features of the political scene. The latest gesture was the endorsement of a Democratic-sponsored bill to give a \$200 tax credit to parents of children in parochial and private schools.

A year ago this month, President Nixon told the Knights of Columbus in New York: "In your fight to save your schools, you can count on my support."

On April 10, he went to Philadelphia to repeat that pledge to the National Catholic Educational Association's annual convention. Financial help for parents of children in church-related schools—43 percent of such children are in Catholic schools—is only one of the administration's many pro-Catholic moves. Consider these other items:

Two weeks ago, the administration announced that 41 private schools and colleges damaged by tropical storm Agnes would receive money from the President's disaster relief fund to pay for their reconstruction. Twenty-seven of them are Catholic primary and secondary schools.

recently: "Nixon's done everything except say mass."

The Catholic community is not a political monolith. A substantial majority of Catholics, however, used to vote Democratic. Beginning in the late 1930s during the controversy over the Spanish civil war, the minority of Catholics voting Republican grew appreciably. General Eisenhower in his two campaigns made further inroads.

In 1960, however, the Democratic vote among Catholics rose sharply when John F. Kennedy was the candidate. It stayed high in 1964, perhaps because President Johnson was seen as carrying on the Kennedy policies, and again in 1968, partly because Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, a Catholic, was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. In choosing first Sen. McGovern and then Sargent Shriver for vice-president, Sen. McGovern also picked a Catholic running mate.

President Nixon, like a fair number of other non-Catholics, undoubtedly opposes abortion and favors aid to church-related schools on philosophical grounds. There is nothing unusual in the hope of Republican political strategists to translate these positions into additional Catholic votes.

When the President's gestures are closely examined, however, they are all curiously insubstantial. Although he retains Ambassador Lodge in Vatican City, for example, the President completely disregards Pope Paul's urgent pleas to end the Vietnam war and to stop the killing and the creation of new refugees. What do Lodge and His Holiness talk about in their occasional conversations?

Nixon's opposition to abortion is symbolic and has little practical effect. Abortion is an issue decided not by the federal government but by the states, as Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York demonstrated when he vetoed

abortion repeal despite Nixon's public letter. Although a strong argument can be made for federal aid to church schools, a \$200 tax credit is not going to save foundering parochial schools. Since the average cost of educating a child is \$950 a year, a credit would have to be three to four times larger than what the President has endorsed to be of decisive help to hard-pressed Catholic parents.

Will any of this money actually be forthcoming? Casper Weinberger, the budget director, warned the Ways and Means Committee that since the administration wants no tax increase and a rigid budget ceiling, any help for parochial school parents should be financed by cutting existing federal aid to public schools. Put in those terms, the bill could set off the kind of parochial school vs. public school donnybrook that killed federal aid to education bills for 20 years.

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First Nixon, Then Shriver

By C. L. Sulzberger

BEIGRADE.—From the standpoint of the American international position, I believe the very best outcome of this year's U.S. election would be the renewal of Richard Nixon's mandate for another four years in a campaign which allowed Sargent Shriver to gain a national stature sufficient to enable him to run as the principal Democratic candidate in 1976.

Shriver has not yet made his mark, but an energetic, intelligent and compassionate man, he is in some respects the best endowed of any of the Kennedy clan for the highest office in the United States, even though he has yet to persuade the public. He is running as No. 2 this time on a ticket hampered by how diplomatic and defense policy should be elaborated, but he now has a chance for widespread exposure.

Shriver's eventual prospects are, however, of less present importance than the immediate prospects of Nixon and McGovern at the alarm occasioned in a broad spectrum of opinion overseas at the long-shot chance that George McGovern might win the November vote and proceed to honor some of the promises he has made.

This opinion is by no means limited to right-wing governments, as in Spain or Greece, or to Asian states with which we are linked, such as South Viet-

nam or Thailand. It is fervently held in NATO; it is a matter of utmost concern in Israel; and it is endorsed in many left-wing circles which fear that the global power balance might be disastrously tilted should anything approaching McGovern's foreign and defense pledges become the basis for American policy.

As but one example I cite the opinion of Milovan Djilas, former second man in Communist Yugoslavia's hierarchy who is now on the outs with Marshal Tito but who is a profound thinker on political matters and with much experience abroad. Djilas told me:

"President Nixon's trips to Peking and Moscow represented a very impressive historical act. They showed that Nixon understands what Communism is. President Johnson played on the conflict between the Russians and the Chinese. That is a classical kind of policy. But Nixon saw that it would be better to have good relations with both of them—while at the same time remaining strong. He knows you can't afford to be weak."

Why the U.S. Won

The big event of the past four years, according to Djilas, is that the Americans have demonstrated proven they won the cold war and this has altered the entire world picture. He doesn't like the Vietnam conflict and confesses he has never felt a personal sympathy for Nixon, based on what he has read of him, but he thinks Nixon fully understands foreign policy requirements.

"The United States won the cold war," he reasons, "because of the internal disintegration of Communism. Because you remained strong you were able to accelerate this inevitable process. Nixon's Peking and Moscow trips were a result. But the U.S. should neither overestimate nor underestimate that victory. You won because you are a nonideological country and thus were able to avoid a stalemate like that which prevailed between Christianity and Islam after their wars, a victory for neither side."

"The New Left and those influenced by it think the U.S. is racked by crisis, but the so-called crisis in American society is largely imaginary. Race and class and generation gaps do exist but there is no fundamental crisis. The crises you have are aspects of the difficulty of adjusting to the electronic and technological revolutions of our time."

"But you have emerged stronger on the world scene because the Communist world divided into factions while, at the same time, the United States succeeded in enlarging some of the basic democratic ideas—like individual human rights—time helping to erode the Communist system."

"And economically, you succeeded in pressing the Marxist world into collaboration with you. You proved the truth of your theory, that no economic system can develop isolated from others. And you stayed strong enough."

It is interesting that, although this analysis comes from a Marxist heretic, it resembles similar statements I have heard in various Western European countries, often from foreign observers who habitually preferred Democratic presidents in the United States.

They feel Nixon is in line with the traditional postwar American outlook and they are scared of what McGovern might be tempted to do because of verbal commitments already made.

Letters

Diplomats' Union

According to a report from Washington (JETT, Aug. 10), it seems that the members of our Foreign Service must get organized and choose between two unions: The AFSA (American Foreign Service Association) or the AFGE (American Federation of Government Employees).

Many years ago, the IWW (International Workers of the World), affectionately known as "I Won't Work," represented many men. Now, thanks to the Women's Liberation Movement, the girls, God bless them, are organized too. Last August, according to an article in your paper, the fat people formed a union, and this year (JETT, Aug. 5-6), the skinny ones already have twenty thousand members!

Our distinguished diplomats need not "despair"; they will be in good company. Democracy is calling!

ESTHER DELCOURT.

Paris.

Reston Straddle?

I wish Mr. Reston would make up his mind. The credibility gap of our present leaders is already as wide as the Grand Canyon. Surely we can expect more consistency from a pundit of Mr. Reston's standing.

During the Eagleton hysteria, to which he and his fellow newsmen contributed, he wrote that Sen. McGovern should rid himself and the ticket as quickly as possible of such a liability.

Now, a few weeks later, after his advice had been taken, he comes out with a bleeding-heart column to the effect that McGovern has made a mistake—there are so many people suffering from the same neuroses as Eagleton who identify with him, etc.—and he should have been retained on the ticket and not dumped by McGovern.

You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. Come, come, Mr. Reston, do you think this kind of fence straddling becomes you?

HILDA MARTON.
Ascona, Switzerland.

Setting It Right

Damn it, your reviewers have done it again! When Henry Fleischman wrote his rave review of the Salzburg Festival's fantastic hit, "Representations of Animals in Corps," a few summers ago, he unaccountably neglected to mention the name, let alone the incredibly difficult achievement, of the conductor,

Hand Luggage

Inasmuch as it is presumed that the guns used in various air hijackings are brought aboard in hand luggage, why not eliminate all hand luggage except the barest necessities?

A friend of mine recently bragged about having 85 pounds of excess baggage carried as hand luggage.

Why not increase the weight allowance by twenty pounds and eliminate hand baggage?

ROSS MACLEAN.
Heddesberg.

Peace, The Po Of Viet

By Joseph

WASHINGTON.—Crats and Rer both right when they other of playing poi Vietnam war. But everything to do v is also connected wican election.

Playing politics v may not present a i tacle. But it is n it actively fosters th sary to a settlement.

The politicization finds its roots on ti not that the Cee standing fast in it George McGovern's election and offer terms. On the co the two weeks I ap last month, I met r official who believ had even a fair ch

What the North believe is that ti election gives Mr. incentive to come Le Duc Tho, the chi negotiator in the P it in an interview. Mr. Nixon makes his reelection is ce

Feeling that the a special interest in ing the pre-election responded to coas Russians and China to resume secret t Nixon's chief neg Kissinger, in Paris The North Vietn that even if the nothing, they wou position after the support from Russ

Bombing

Hanoi also calco could probably wri talks an end of th North Vietnam.

Finally, there wa outside chance tha tion pending, Mr. consent to the a would truly yield a

With the North V plotting the politica Nixon replied in f allowing Dr. Kissin the secret meetings, insisted on the ri public news of the whatever the Presid tentions, the Whit houses Dr. Kissin and trips in a w i; seem peace is in

Moreover, there is bombing of North big scale. That m military logis, w Vietnamese Army coming apart. But tween now and t election, Mr. N bound to stop the i will also make it Mr. Nixon's real h peace is on its way.

The possibility t be in the works h difficult for the D the war issue. And it better than the ments that have p tions debate abo the past few days.

Shriver

First there wa ver's charge that F had blown a chaner in 1969. What r of the argument, with age.

Averell Harrin American ambas peace talks, said thing as early as in a TV appearan charge attracted tention only becau pain setting, it overexposed and peace emphasis.

Then there are made by former s ey Clark after h it was only afte drew shots from lean spokesman Govern came in v which took Rams ments as a poin criticizing the ad

So far, the De against the war very effective. have to be. Anyh to remind the o war is still going by Mr. Nixon a "plan" to end the President.

The more Vie news, the less s for the war. T going through making peace b effect of renderin and less able to a chance of gov gon, which is th of a settlement.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1972

Page 9

Pre-Tax Profits,
Gain in Half Year

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2 DM, half of the 1970 payout.

Gelsenberg Operating at Loss
ESSEN, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Gelsenberg, a major West German oil company, has reported at a loss so far in 1972, chairman Walter Cipe told the annual meeting today.

Gelsenberg had an operating loss last year of 10 million deutsche marks. Only through extraordinary income and liquidation of some reserves was the company able to offer shareholders an annual dividend of 2 DM, half of the 1970 payout.

On prospects for next year, he said the chances were for little better than break-even.

But an accompanying steep rate of inflation has aroused uneasiness and debate. Statistics are questioning official statistics that show wages rising at a faster rate than prices, which ostensibly were frozen last year but which have climbed 16 percent so far this year.

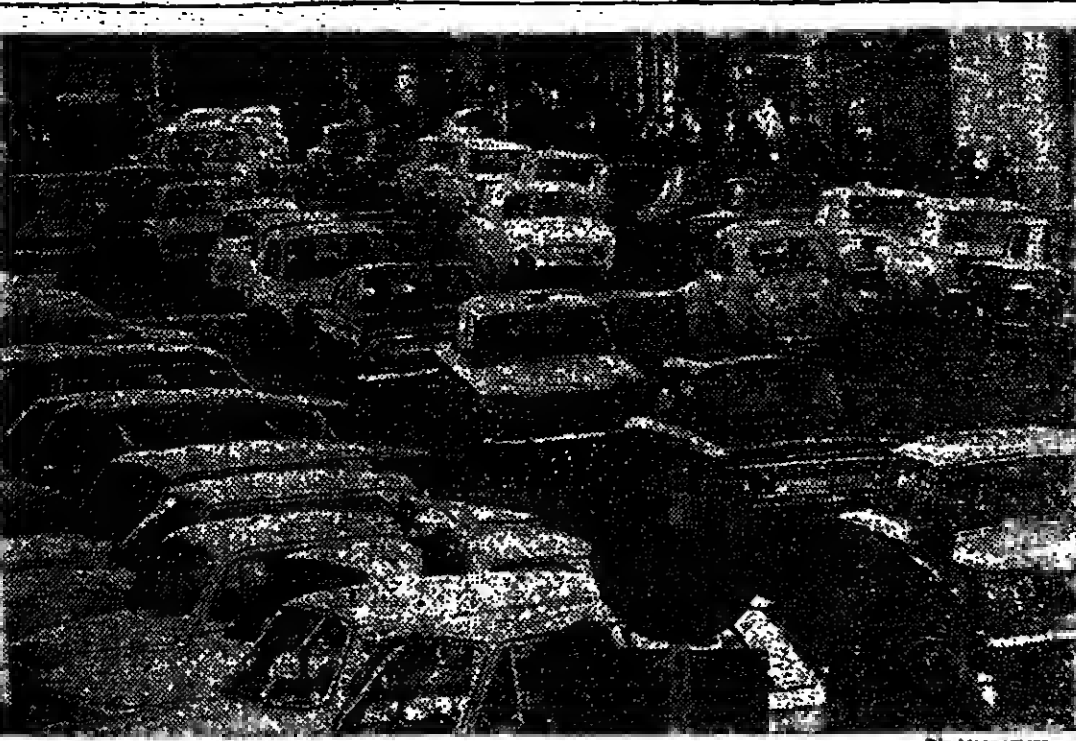
"Everything can be proven by figures—even quite opposite things—," considered from opposite angles," complained Borbe, the organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People.

The newspaper noted that the Federal Bureau of Statistics had reported that while the cost of living was up 16 percent, average earnings had risen 21 percent, giving a 5 percent increase in real earnings.

Indicating its doubts, Borbe commented: "If, for instance, we compare this year's first five-month period with the same period of 1971, we will see that real earnings were higher. But if we compare the same period with the second half of 1971, we will obtain quite a different picture. And the conclusion will be that earnings are really stagnating."

The situation is so vexing that some Yugoslavs have been heard to express preference for the system of rigidly controlled prices imposed in the Soviet Union, a country otherwise little praised in Yugoslavia.

Even with the 21 percent wage increase so far this year, average earnings in Yugoslavia are not yet up to the level of Western Europe. The average wage 22-



STATUS SYMBOL—Downtown traffic jam in Belgrade is a recent phenomenon.

Yugoslav Communism Caters to Consumer

By Raymond H. Anderson
BELGRADE, Aug. 17 (NYT).—In Yugoslavia's variation of Marxism, which risks being termed credit-card Communism by some, the consumer is king. His needs, tastes and whims guide much of the country's economic activity.

Travelers arriving here from more orthodox Communist countries such as the Soviet Union or Bulgaria, where the consumer's well-being is still subordinated to state investments for basic economic development, tend to react with astonishment.

Streets and highways in Yugoslavia are crowded with private automobiles, and pedestrians must find a path among cars lined up for blocks.

Well-decorated stores are filled with goods, of all descriptions, imported as well as domestically produced.

Reforms permitting private ownership of restaurants, farms, small shops and other facilities have contributed greatly to a brightening of life in Yugoslavia.

Active competition for the consumer's dinars is reflected in the quality of products and service, as well as in advertising in the press and on television.

As the Yugoslavs prosper in a consumer-oriented economy, many are building second homes in the countryside, often Swiss-style chalets, and traveling abroad for holidays or to find spare parts for their cars.

Last year, statistically, one of every two Yugoslavs went abroad, mainly to Italy or Austria. About 3,000 Diners Club membership cards are reported to have been issued in Yugoslavia by a travel agency in Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia.

The turn in favor of the consumer was undertaken in 1965 under a reform program shifting resources from investments to personal consumption. The objective was not only to raise living standards but also to give workers more incentive to raise productivity and to lower production costs.

An abundance of consumer goods was essential to provide the incentive to work harder and earn more money. "Our results have been striking for city dwellers, the main beneficiaries of the reform. In 1966, fewer than one percent of urban households had a refrigerator. Last year, refrigerators were to be found in nearly half the households.

A quarter of all families now have a washing machine. Six years ago it was a fraction of one percent. Equally impressive achievements have been made in cars, television sets, electric kitchen stoves and other appliances.

But an accompanying steep rate of inflation has aroused uneasiness and debate. Statistics are questioning official statistics that show wages rising at a faster rate than prices, which ostensibly were frozen last year but which have climbed 16 percent so far this year.

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GM Reduces
Price Request
For '73 Autos

Chrysler, AMC Hold
To Original Schedule

From Wire Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General Motors yielding to White House pressure, said today that it was trimming its proposed \$80 increase in the price of 1973 model passenger cars to \$69.

The other three domestic car manufacturers, American Motors, Chrysler and Ford, were expected to make similar reductions. Because General Motors has more than half the domestic car market, the other companies have found it difficult to resist GM's leadership in pricing.

The GM concession was communicated to the White House in a letter from Richard C. Gerstner, chairman, to Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council.

Although GM gave the administration a measure of victory in its campaign to hold the price line on new cars, Mr. Gerstner hinted that the corporation would apply to the Price Commission for additional increases before the end of the year.

Chrysler, in a telegram to Mr. Rumsfeld, reiterated a position it took yesterday in a public statement—that it would not voluntarily reduce its proposed \$81 price rise, to which it said it was entitled because of increased costs.

American Motors sent Mr. Rumsfeld a similar message.

Including Ford, which has sought and received a delay in responding to the request, the companies have proposed boosts on their fall models to account for the increased costs of federally mandated antipollution and safety devices. In addition, AMC requested another boost to cover other cost increases.

AMC indicated it would be willing to push off additional increases until next year, but said it needed to pass through to consumers the cost of the safety and pollution devices.

GM also said there was a "serious question of principle" involved in the request that it withdraw its price increase.

"We believe the workings of our economy are endangered when one agency of government can establish standards that a manufacturer's product must meet, and another agency should seek to prevent the same manufacturer from having at least an opportunity to recover the costs of such mandated equipment in the marketplace under competitive conditions."

"Moreover, we are concerned with the precedent that might be established."

Farm Machine Issues
Buck N.Y. Downtrend

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Weakness in airline and electrical equipment groups and strength in farm machinery issues were among features of the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, posting its third moderate decline in a row, slipped 2.86 to 961.89.

Utility stocks, which have displayed a firmer tone in recent sessions, continued to edge ahead. On the plus side, Deere rose 2 7/8 to 72 3/8, after reporting a sharp increase in quarterly profits. It posted a yearly high at 73.

International Harvester, also trading at its 1972 high during the session, added 3/4 to 34 7/8. Harvester showed a 83 percent gain in earnings for its latest quarter.

A pair of declining stocks on the active list summed up the performance of the airlines. TWA, the volume leader, fell 1 3/8 to 48 1/8, after plummeting 4 1/8 yesterday. Continental declined 1 3/8 to 50 5/8 in brisk trading.

TWA Weak

The general weakness among airline issues stemmed, at least in part, from reports that one brokerage house with an institutional following believed that July net income for TWA—due for release next week—may be lower than expected. However, other Wall Street sources maintained today that such an assumption in regard to TWA's latest monthly profits probably is wrong.

The two largest profit losers among the 30 Dow components

were Westinghouse Electric, down 2 5/8 to 43 1/8, and General Electric, which fell 2 1/2 to 67.

Adverse Appraisal

Analysts said Westinghouse reacted to an adverse appraisal appearing in the Wall Street Journal and that GE moved down in sympathy. Mentioned as caveats regarding Westinghouse were the singleness in capital goods business and rather slow activity in other equipment sectors.

Combustion Engineering, a leading producer of steam-generating equipment, dropped 1 7/8 to 68 7/8.

Drug stocks, one of the best-performing groups this summer, tended to move downward, as pressure continued on certain glamour issues. Schering-Plough fell 1 1/4 to 128. Declines of a point or more appeared in Miles Laboratories, Abbott Laboratories and American Home Products.

Oil issues, on the other hand, continued to attract investment demand. This was particularly true for companies with production or large reserves in natural gas. Superior Oil added 4 to 318, after climbing 15 to a record price in the previous session.

Automotive stocks, which ranged to more than a point lower yesterday, took on a narrowly irregular pattern as American Motors and Chrysler refused to back down on their requests for higher prices.

AMC dipped 1/8 to 9 7/8, while General Motors surrendered 3/8 to 74 7/8. Ford rose 1 1/8 to 65 5/8, and Chrysler added 1/8 to 30 1/2.

First National Boston added 1/4 at 78 1/4. Shareholders approved a 2-for-1 stock split, and the firm said it expects 1972 operating net to equal or top that of 1971.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 26.92.

Saleable issues, however, bucked the trend. Buttes Gas & Oil climbed 1 1/4 to 24 1/8, with Champion Home Builders up 3/4 to 18 1/8, and Rusco Industries 1/2 higher to 5 7/8.

Foodstuffs Supermarkets eased 1/4 to 4 1/2. It will discontinue quarterly cash dividends because of continued operating losses.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index eased 0.04 to 135.76.

He said that while the bank has few private clients, mostly state-owned institutions, their orders made a significant impact today because of "bunching" after the holidays Monday and Tuesday. He indicated that such intervention on behalf of private clients in the past had been relatively small.

The purchases were "certainly not designed to reduce the spread between the two markets," he said.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar as the major international exchange:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (16 per £)	2.4525	2.4542
Ecfr. fr. (A)	43.70-75	43.64-66
Sch. fr. (B)	43.67-71	43.70-73
Deutsche mark	3.1945	3.2110
Danish krone	6.9180-80	6.9170-80
Scudo	26.84-85	26.90-92
Fr. fr. (A)	4.82-86	4.82-84
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0075-0125	5.004-067
Guinea	2.245-51	2.238-21
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	361.30-45	361.30-39
Peseta	164.65-69	164.66-77
Schilling	22.95-32.02	22.99-23.01
Sw. krona	4.7210-50	4.7210-50
Sw. krona	5.750-45	5.7523-40
Yen	301.10	301.10

A. Free. B. Commercial.

Revised Data Accelerates
Economic Growth in U.S.

By Peter Millis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP).—The nation's economy was as robust in the three months ended in June as in any quarter since the spring of 1969, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rate of "real" growth was 9.4 percent, and the rate of inflation was a comfortable 1.8 percent.

The department also said that pre-tax corporate profits rose 5.6 percent over the quarter, to a record annual rate of \$93.1 billion.

The real growth—which discounts increases due to higher profits and inflation rates—was revisions of estimates published a month ago in the department's preliminary assessment of the quarter's gross national product.

The earlier growth estimate was 8.9 percent and the estimated inflation rate was 2.1 percent.

The GNP—the market value of all the goods and services produced—is the most comprehensive indicator of the state of the economy. The administration's goal, set last January, was a real growth rate of 6 percent and an inflation factor of about 3.5 percent. The White House thought it needed that great a rate of real expansion to generate

enough new jobs to bring down the rate of unemployment to about 5 percent, another of its targets this election year.

The real growth rate was 8.5 percent in the first quarter, and the rate of inflation, 5.1 percent. Economic output grew at the sluggish rate of only 2.7 percent in all of 1971, while prices rose 4.7 percent.

The rate of "real" growth in the economy was also 9.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1968. The last time it was higher was in the second quarter of 1969, when it was 10 percent.

The 1.8 percent rate of inflation was also the lowest since the fourth quarter of 1968, except for the 1.5 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, during the wage-price freeze.

The administration was somewhat defensive in greeting the news that profits were up again last quarter. Critics have accused the White House of being too kind to business. Assistant Commerce Secretary Harold C. Passer noted that "profits fluctuate widely over the business cycle."

When developed, will be tied into a production system at Edifisk, which is currently producing in excess of 40,000 barrels of oil a day from four wells. The Phillips Norway North Sea group consists of Phillips, which holds 37 percent, Petrofina with 30 percent, Petromin with 20 percent and AIGP with 13 percent.

Phillips Tests North Sea Oil Well

Phillips Petroleum, operator for a multi-company group, says initial tests of the Edifisk oil field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea indicate that wells on the structure will each be capable of producing at a rate of about 10,000 barrels a day after permanent, producing facilities are installed. Current plans call for drilling a third well. The Edifisk structure is 11 miles south of the Ekofisk field where the Phillips group now is installing permanent drilling and production equipment. It is planned that the Edifisk, when developed, will be tied into a production system at Ekofisk, which is currently producing in excess of 40,000 barrels of oil a day from four wells. The Phillips Norway North Sea group consists of Phillips, which holds 37 percent, Petrofina with 30 percent, Petromin with 20 percent and AIGP with 13 percent.

Low-Rust Stainless Steel Developed

Two Japanese metallurgists claim to have developed a stainless steel product which rusts less, costs less and can be used for a range of items from household sinks to nuclear power equipment. Tokuji Ooyu and Saburo Shimidzu, professors at the metals research laboratory of Tohoku University, said the product consists of 30 percent chrome, compared with 13 to 25 percent used now, and also has an iron alloy which contains molybdenum. They say the product will cost less because it will not be necessary to build complex production facilities. They declined to give additional details, adding only that Shova Denko, an aluminum and chemicals manufacturer, would manufacture the product, which will be patented in Japan, the U.S. and West Germany.

Texasco, Stancel Find Oil in Nigeria

Two oil discoveries have been made on jointly held acreage offshore Nigeria by subsidiaries of Texasco and Standard Oil Co. of California. One well tested a total of 5,230 barrels a day from the two zones. The second well tested at combined rates in excess of 8,000 barrels a day from three zones. The significance of the discoveries will be determined by further delineation drilling, the firms report.

Russia to Buy U.S. Tractors

The Soviet Union will purchase \$40 million of construction tractors by the end of 1973 from International Harvester Co., whose officials call the sale the largest export order for one type of construction equipment ever placed in the U.S.

The order is for "well over 400" diesel tractors—some equipped with piling attachments and others with bulldozing blades—to be used in construction of natural gas pipelines.

CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the 68th Ordinary General Meeting of the company will be held at 30-3 Shinjuku-maruko 3-Chome, Ohta-Ku, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, 30th August, 1972.

The agendas are as follows:

- 1) Approval of the business report, balance sheet, statement of profit and loss account and proposal for disposition of profits for the 68th term (January 1, 1972, through June 30, 1972).
- 2) Approval of the partial amendment to the articles of incorporation.
- 3) Appointment of twelve directors due to expiration of term of office.
- 4) Appointment of two auditors due to expiration of term of office.
- 5) Presentation of reward to retiring directors and auditors.

HOLDERS OF EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS TO BEARER

Wishing to exercise their voting rights in respect of the shares represented by the receipts held by them are reminded that, in accordance with clause 8 of the conditions, they must lodge their receipts with HILL SAMUEL AND CO., limited by 3 p.m., 28th August, 1972, where lodgment forms are available. (Any deposit receipt holder wishing to exercise his voting rights both for and against the resolutions must deposit his receipts by 3 p.m., 28th August, 1972). Voting rights may only be exercised in respect of depositary receipts representing ordinary shares on the register as at 30th June, 1972.

Copies of the full text of the notice convening the meeting are available, if required.

HILL SAMUEL AND CO. LIMITED
100, Wood Street,
LONDON, EC2P 2AJ.

Earning Reports

International Harvester

	1972	1971
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	912.8	794.0
Profit (millions)	19.3	10.0
Per Share	0.72	0.36

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)	2,450.2	2,125.1
Profit (millions)	54.38	19.2
Per Share	1.99	0.70

Gamble-Skogmo

	1972	1971
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	319.3	311.47
Profit (millions)	4.3	3.6
Per Share	0.76	0.68

First Half

Revenue (millions)	622.9	613.7
Profit (millions)	6.7	5.3
Per Share	1.13	0.89

Kowa Beef Processors

	1972	1971
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	936.2	758.5
Profit (millions)	4.5	2.7
Per Share (Diluted)	1.86	1.13

Telebyte

	1972	1971
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	307.8	271.4
Profit (millions)	13.88	13.44
Per Share (Diluted)	0.40	0.38

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)	899.0	798.1
Profit (millions)	43.48	41.78
Per Share (Diluted)	1.25	1.17

ICC
International N.V.

International N.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Controls Corp., has extended until noon Thursday, 1972, of its offer to purchase its \$200 million 9 1/2 percent Guaranteed Sinking (convertible) Debentures due 1988 with shable coupons exchangeable for Series A of International Controls Corp. for \$100 accrued interest.

Purchase Offer is made only to, and may be accepted only by, persons who are not residents of or persons resident or normally resident in the States of America, Canada, or islands of the Caribbean. Payment will be made in cash to the banks listed below of the 5 and all subsequent coupons attached.

Sanamint letter which may be used in connection with the offer to purchase may be obtained from the banks listed below.

Orbis Bank GmbH
Marshallstrasse 8,
8060 Munich 22, Germany.

Attention: Mr. Walter Knifner
as Development Bank Luxembourg S.A.
16a Avenue de la Liberté,
Boite Postale 2141,
Luxembourg.

Attention: Mr. Pierre Lambray.

CITY BANK
Incorporated in New York City
11th Corporation, Deposit
Account the highest interest rates of Deposit
9%
Savings account
No Deposit Taxes
Full Service and
Safety
Write for further details
Please forward completed with correct details

These bearer certificates sold by and restricted to prospectus.

NEW ISSUE
\$7,500,000

AMERICAN Southwest Finance N.V.
\$1000 - 9 1/2% Secured and Unconditionally Guaranteed 5-Year Bearer Certificates, Callable at maturity or on any Dividend Date with Dividend Plus 10% premium on principal on either call.

Unconditionally Guaranteed by

AMERICAN Southwest Development Corporation
as to payment of principal premium and interest secured by prime Real Estate and Improvements Valued in Excess of \$20,000,000. Principal paid in U.S. Dollars or equal U.S. Dollars to purchase 3,750 S.F. whichever the greater. Major New York Bank is trustee with sinking fund, European Bank is payee.

AMERICAN Southwest Finance N.V.
5, Rue d'Artois,
75008-Paris, France

Please send me the prospectus and brochure on the above offering. Reserve for me () Bearer Certificates.

Name: _____ City: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____
(Bank's end/or Dealer's participation welcome.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL

10040 Abilibo
430 Acklan
1300 Agre
8244 Alta
150 Alta
1600 Algo
4491 Argus
1700 Ajl S
18703 Bank
5300 Bell
525 BC F
3250 Block
1470 Bools
12630 BP C
590 Burns
4203 Calgan
175 Can A
1125 C Pa
7098 Can I
520 C Cal
2108 C Hy
12145 C Im
4152 C Ind
150 Cdn
1530 Celome
1700 C Ho

Toronto Stock

[illegible]**1 MINES**

S		High Low Last Ch'd's		High Low Last Ch'd's	
72				3075 Agric E	335 325 325
				2000 Autor	335 325 325
				1820 Bclim	5 1/4 193 193
				2103 Bratkr Rca	474 460 460
				1133 Brenda M	197 183 183
				1520 Brunswick	783 200 200
				2103 Bratkr Rca	5 1/4 193 193
				14900 C Tung	187 170 170
				543 Cassaba	5 1/2 16 16
				2103 Bratkr Rca	5 1/4 193 193
				2251 Comdis	231 247 247
				2000 C Agrilgr	139 127 140
				2103 Bratkr Rca	5 1/4 193 193
				2000 Commf	673 673 673
				501 Cap Fields	137 137 137
				10701 Genl	775 775 775
				1472 Denison	5 3/4 321 321
				3101 Dickson	540 525 525
				10701 Genl	775 775 775
				11363 Fickson	212 1134 1134
				1970 GM Moast	525 515 515
				10701 Genl	775 775 775
				600 Granduc	525 525 525
				10701 Genl	775 775 775
				1905 Im Mogu	5 1/4 1324 1324
				349 Karr Add	945 940 940

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

European Market

(Yesterday's closing price
in local currencies)

[illegible]

International

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

onal Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

European Gold Markets	Eurodollar
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AUG. 22, 1972			AUG. 21, 1972		
	Op.	Cl.	N.C.	Bid	Ask
London	86.35	86.425	-0.075	7 Day Fix	4 5/4 5
Urich	86.80	86.80	-0.10	One Month	5 1/4 5 1/2
Uro (12.5 kilo)	87.51	86.53	-0.94	Two Months	5 1/2 5 3/4
U.S. dollars per ounce				3 Months	5 3/4 6 1/4
				One Year	6 1/4 6 3/4

11

Change
Net
- 1.8
+ 3/10
Unch.
Unch.
Unch.

LIT. Société de Gestion d'un Fonds d'Investissement

(I.I.T. Management Company)
Société Anonyme
Registered Office: 16a, avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg

NOTICE

Effective March 28, 1972:

1. The bank which has exercised the functions of Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Certificates of the I.I.T. Fund, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, has been replaced by the Overseas Development Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, Duchy of Luxembourg.

2. The bank which has exercised the functions of Depository of Cash of the I.I.T. Fund, Credit Suisse de Zurich, Switzerland, has been replaced by the bank Overseas Development Bank Luxembourg Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Credit Suisse de Zurich has terminated its mandate as a Depository of Cash of the I.I.T. Fund as a result of new Swiss legislation which becomes effective in August 1971 and which no longer permits this banking institution to exercise such functions for an bank fund not registered in Switzerland.

The transfers of the functions of Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Certificates of the I.I.T. Fund and of Depository of Cash of the I.I.T. Fund to Overseas Development Bank Luxembourg S.A. have been made in pursuance of the dispositions of article 15 of the Fund Regulations in as much as they concern the functions entrusted to the bank and the capital assets owned by the bank.

Luxembourg, 8-18-72.

For the Board of Directors
Alton F. Melanson
President of the Board of Directors and Managing Director.

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Smith, Barney & Co. Stor
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Bear, Stearns & Co. V
CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. C
Harris, Upham & Co. Hill Sam
Incorporated
L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Thomson & McKinnon Auchinc
Wood, Struthers & Winthrop In

W. H. Johnson & Company, Inc.

The First Boston Corporation	Dillon,
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Incorporated	
& Webster Securities Corporation	De
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liam Blair & Company	Burnham &
k, Dodge & Co.	Dominick & Dominick,
Incorporated	Incorporated
el Securities	W. E. Hutton & Co.
orporation	R. W. P.
Shields & Company	F. S. Smith
Incorporated	
ss Inc.	G. H. Walker & Co.
	Incorporated
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 Company Inc.
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 euhaus & Co.
 Incorporated

PANEL 1: A black and white illustration of a 1960s Ford Mustang driving on a road. A speech bubble from the driver says: "WE'RE NOT HEADING FOR THE BOAT BASIN, SIR?"

PANEL 2: A black and white illustration of a man in a suit (Desmond) standing next to the Mustang. A speech bubble from him says: "NO, DESMOND. THE HELIPORT. I THINK IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE OF FINDING DREAMBOAT NOW..."

PANEL 3: A black and white illustration of a woman (Wiggers) looking at a man (Desmond) who is holding a small electronic device. A speech bubble from the man says: "YES, WIGGERS, IT'S A POWERFUL VESSEL, COUNTLESS... I'LL GIVE IT ALL SHE HAS!"

PANEL 4: A black and white illustration of a man in a hat (Dreamboat) in a small boat on the water. A speech bubble from him says: "STEAL THE 'LIGHT OF LEIPZIG' FROM HIM! WILL YOU, MISS GLOWSTEP? I HAVE SOMETHING ELSE IN MIND FOR YOUR NECK..."

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Yesterday's | **Jumble: CRIME TRULY FAIRLY WHEEZE**
Answer: *There are some grounds for improvement when you use this—FERTILIZER*

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

ACROSS				
1	Kind of reaction	44	Man of a land and world	
6	Woody fiber	45	Chimney duct	
10	Kind of row	46	Word with ammoniac or volatile	
14	It's straight from the heart	47	Part of a Western set	
15	Miley passage	50	Touts	
16	Concluding	53	Weather forecaster	
17	Rip's speciality	57	Try musical instrument	
20	Spontaneously	58	State: Suffix	
20	Cause unreasoning action	59	Work for	
22	Recompenses	60	"The Lord my soul . . ."	
23	"In the tie"	61	Smooth	
24	Kind of thin paper	62	Colors	
25	Sound system	63	Approaches	
29	Expenditure		DOWN	
30	Crop	1	Loose to Taylor in 1948	
33	Crowbar	2	Cowboy actor: Jack	
34	First model	3	Neighborhood	
36	Word with resume	4	News piece	
37	Method of classifying bacteria	5	Stranger, as liquor	
38	Natural substances	6	Holds together	
39	One reason for promotion	7	Wings	
41	Fragrances	8	Feared	
42	Men	9	Shelton	
43	City of the Virgin	10	Shaft of a column	
			11	Resumes art

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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47	48	49					50		
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58					59				
61					62				

Sox Back to 6-1 Margin if Game

Margin if Game

Aug. 17 (UPI)—The Sox and the Cardinals are tied in the Chicago series, but the Sox have a 6-1 margin if the game is won.

The Sox were idle for one day.

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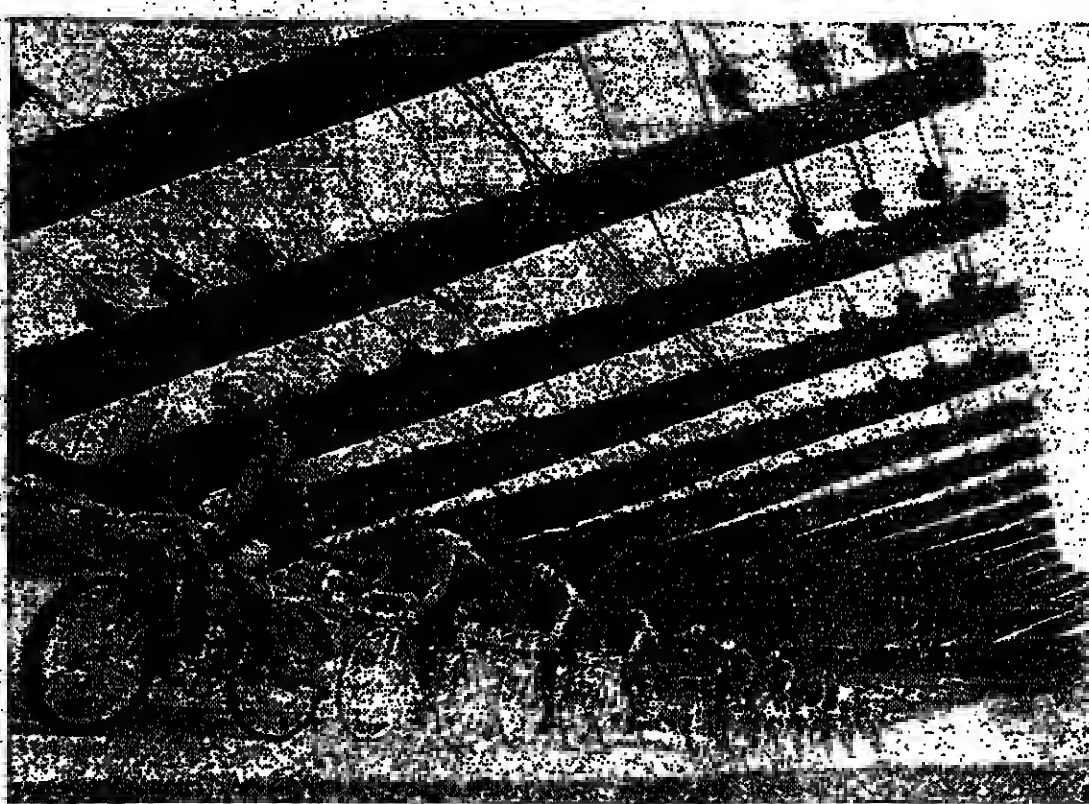
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The Sox were idle for one day.



BICYCLE CHAIN—Italian Olympic cyclists are in training behind a motorized pace-setter in the newly constructed Olympic Cycling Stadium at Munich.

Gibson Wins 13th in Last 15 As Cardinals Defeat Padres

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Bob Gibson scored his 13th victory in his last 15 decisions as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the San Diego Padres, 4-1, at San Diego.

Gibson, in his 13th win, pitched a 3-2 road victory over the Padres, who were without a win in their last 15 games.

Tom Seaver, who was 1-0 in his last 15 games, pitched a 3-2 road victory over the Padres, who were without a win in their last 15 games.

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Ryun Runs 3d To McLaren In Two Miles

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 17 (UPI)—Jim Ryun finished third in a two-mile race last night at the University of Kansas as Canada's Grant McLaren won easily in 8 minutes 35 seconds, a Canadian national record.

Second was George Young of the United States, in 8:34.6, and Ryun was third in 9:13.4.

Young holds the U.S. record of 8:22.

Ryun, 25, has said he would retire after the Olympics. He is the world record-holder in the mile and the top U.S. qualifier for the Olympics in the metric mile—the 1,600-meter run. McLaren and Young will compete at Munich in the 5,000 meters.

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U.S. Olympic Training For Sprinters Is Spiked

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Aug. 17 (UPI)—At one time, in order to beat U.S. sprinters, it was best to beat their spikes into the track. A hammer blow in that direction was struck today.

No one is sure what—if anything—and who can stop the U.S. domination of the shorter races. Magazines and newspapers, previewing the Olympics, have cited a lack of international competition, said to hurt the Americans, but it won't hurt as much as stepping on a nail, an army of which raised their dull heads above the artificial track where the U.S. team was training today.

Each of the Olympic squads, preparing here for the Games which open Aug. 26, has been given an area for training, and when the Americans arrived at the Poststadion, outside the Olympic grounds, coach Stan Wright was told to keep his speedsters off the nail-covered track and on the grass. Workers were drawing white lines for some time, an important event. What could come ahead of training for Olympic heists?

A Survey Made

After taking a survey of a fairly nailless and workless area of the track, 200-meter man Larry Black and a teammate set down a starting block, and planned to work on relaxing in the get-set position while waiting for the long Olympic countdown to "Go." It meant running about five yards, and the exercise lasted only about 30 seconds when a group of men wearing powder-blue jackets and white pants, the official Olympic uniforms, roared on to the track and began to discuss—right in back of the starting blocks—what to do with these people disobeying orders.

"They come on, tell them to keep quiet," said an American. "We can't give the starting orders."

"How do you say keep down in German?" said another.

"Try shush," he was answered. But the men from the Olympic organizing committee had the next word, and unprompted asked all to leave because there was work to be done. Wright politically said his boys were finished using the track, didn't need it, and anyway, the serious practice doesn't start until next week, and so ended the episode, with everyone apologizing to the American for the uproar caused by one man.

Chapter 2 in the drama of U.S. success opens Aug. 31, when the track competition opens—including the first heats of the 100—and Eddy Hart starts running after the title of "fastest man in the world."

It is a title that the United States has lost four times in the 16 100-meter finals runs in the Olympics. The last loss came in 1960, when West German Armin Hary beat American Dave Simons.

In 1964, Bob Hayes was the odds-on favorite to win the "fastest man" title and he succeeded. In 1968, it was predicted to be a battle between Americans Jim Hines and Charlie Greene. Hines won and Greene was third.

This year's favorite is Valeriy Borovik of the Soviet Union. The Russian and Hart have never met on the track. Hart wasn't even on the U.S. team last year as a hamstring injury kept him out for five weeks. This year, the 23-year-old University of California

Borovik Beats Laver

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Unseeded Jeff Borovik of Berkeley, Calif., defeated defending champion Rod Laver of Australia in three sets yesterday in the opening round of the Colonial National Invitation tennis tournament.

The match, which was delayed for an hour because of rain, went to Borovik 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The Nebraska Cornhuskers are favored to win their third straight national collegiate football title, according to an Associated Press poll of the Football Writers' Association of America. The pre-season poll chose Colorado to finish second and Oklahoma for third, giving the Big Eight Conference a top-three sweep of rankings. If the forecast is correct, it would be the first time that a team has won three titles in a row and also the first time one conference has provided the top three finishers. Bob Devaney, the Nebraska coach, was picked for coach of the year honors and three Nebraska players were seen making all-American.

The teams chosen to win conference honors: Atlantic Coast, North Carolina; Southern, Richmond; Southeastern, Tennessee; Big Ten, Ohio State; Mid-America, Bowling Green.

The South African Professional Golfers Association will ask the government for permission to stage an exhibition match between South Africa's Gary Player and U.S. black professional Lee Elder, in Cape Town on Nov. 27.

Jack B. Kelly, the president of the Amateur Athletic Union, said at Spokane, Washington, that he hoped there would be a change in the rules on Olympic eligibility after the retirement of Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee. Kelly said he looked for "dramatic changes" to be made at an IOC meeting next April in Sofia. He said he would like an athlete who is a professional in one sport to be considered an amateur in other sports. Brundage is slated to retire this month.

At Brumville, the Congo was knocked out of the Group Nine World Cup qualifying on a 1-1 tie with Nigeria. Nigeria had won the first leg, 2-1.

SOVIET UNION—Soviet Union's Igor Kolyvanov was named MVP of the European Cup. He had a 15-round decision over his opponent, Tamas Papp.

STRIKEOUTS—Carroll, Phil, 346; Seaver, N.Y., 163; Kirby, S.D., 158; Jenkins, Cal., 146; Sutton, Cal., 146.

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IOC Firm as Two More Nations Quit Olympics

From Wire Dispatches.

MUNICH, Aug. 17.—Amid continuing defections from the Olympic Games by African nations protesting the presence of a Rhodesian team, the International Olympic Committee and the West German organizers of the Games stood firm today in their resolve to retain the Rhodesian contingent for the competition.

Willi Daume, president of the organizing committee and head of the West German Olympic Committee, said today "he had no reason" to believe the IOC would bow to pressure by the nations threatening the boycott. Yesterday, IOC president Avery Brundage reaffirmed that the IOC would not recant on its promise to let Rhodesia compete under its old name of Southern Rhodesia, when it was a British colony.

Mali and Upper Volta said they would withdraw from the Games. In an announcement today at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, Foreign Minister Joseph Combaie expressed "struggle against the regime of (Prime Minister) Ian Smith" and said it would not participate if the Rhodesians compete.

In another move, at Islamabad, a government statement said Pakistan is reviewing its decision to participate in the Olympics. The statement said Pakistan "has always opposed the racial policies of Rhodesia which are abhorrent to the human conscience."

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Braves' Aaron, a Loner, Lives With the Memory of The Babe

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Henry Aaron sounded annoyed as he discussed his quest to scale Babe Ruth's home run record. "I understand,"

